

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1955

PRICE: 130 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 3647

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Marginal Column

By PAUL L. FORD

MOSCOW and Geneva provide sharp studies in contrast this week. In Moscow, celebration has been the order of the day as Communist officials commemorated the "ten days that shook the world" — the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. In Geneva, the mood is one of regret as the city looks back on the day that shook the Foreign Ministers' conference of 1955.

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THE Soviet Foreign Minister, just back from a round of Communist party festivities in Moscow, appeared to be as tough and unyielding as he was during the turbulent days of revolutionary Russia, when he chose the name "Molotov" because it meant "hammer." He rejected, flatly and with an air of utter finality, hopes and plans for reunifying Germany. The "hammer's" blow shook the U.S., British and French Foreign Ministers. They had devoted seven earlier sessions to hard negotiations with Molotov on the question of German reunification within the framework of European security, assuming that some degree of progress would be possible. They had reasoned that Soviet Premier Bulganin meant all he said at the July summit meeting when he agreed, in writing, that German reunification should be accomplished through free elections. It may be that Bulganin did indeed mean what he said at the time, but this is most certainly not the case today. It is obvious that during Molotov's weekend visit to Moscow the Soviet leadership informed him that he was free to revert to his old line on the German question. He has himself implied that he consulted with his superiors regarding future procedure in the talks. In any event, the Soviet position is now clear; Moscow is determined not to accept a settlement of the German problem unless it insolves Soviet influence over all Germany — a proviso which is totally unacceptable to the West.

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ONE refrain echoed throughout Molotov's speech of Tuesday: If the U.S.S.R. cannot dominate all Germany, it will at least see that the East German Communist regime is preserved, and it will continue to use that regime as a fulcrum for furthering Communist ambitions in West Germany. At one point, for example, Molotov declared that the Soviet Union and East Germany had concluded a treaty based on mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and that Moscow could not agree to violate its obligations under that treaty. Again, he asserted that the merger of the two parts of Germany through free elections might lead to a violation of the vital interests of the working people of East Germany, something else to which Moscow could not agree. Finally there is his statement that the "German Democratic Republic" has a great future ahead of it — one reason being that it has strong and loyal friends. This is a clear hint that the U.S.S.R. will use its armed forces to maintain the *status quo* in East Germany if necessary.

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MOLOTOV has retreated from his stand in the Berlin conference of January-February 1954, for at that time he at least conceded that it might be possible to accept general elections in Germany. Now he maintains that the situation has changed to such a degree that elections cannot be held. What has apparently changed is the Soviet position.

Washington, November 9.

Soviets Renew Call For Ban on Nuclear Arms

GENEVA, Thursday. — Russia today renewed her call for a Big 4 renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons and for sharp cuts in armed forces. But Britain, France and the U.S. declared that the "keystone" of any world disarmament programme was effective inspection and control.

The search for a foolproof system should be continued in the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee composed of the Big Four and Canada, the West proposed.

The four powers should accept as a fact that it was at present impossible to prevent the secret manufacture of nuclear weapons. In the Western view, but in the meantime the Foreign Ministers meeting here should promptly agree to President Eisenhower's "open skies" plan and Russia's proposal for setting up control posts at key points.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, rejected the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of military blueprints and aerial reconnaissance as a "first step," saying it could only be favourably considered as part of a comprehensive disarmament scheme.

Speaking of President Eisenhower's plan, Mr. Molotov said, "The Soviet Union does not doubt that Mr. Eisenhower is guided by the best intentions, but our attitude depends on which proposal meets the need to stop the arms race and decrease the danger of atomic war. "If we face the truth, we must admit that it does not meet those objectives."

In the Soviet plan laid before the conference he listed it with other Western and Soviet plans that might be considered by the Big Four in their efforts to end the arms race.

The main points of Mr. Molotov's proposal were:

1. The U.S., Soviet Russia and China should cut their armed forces to between 1m. and 1.5m. men each, Britain and France should cut theirs to 650,000 each and all other states cut theirs to between 150,000 and 700,000 men.
2. After 75 per cent of these cuts are reached, a complete ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons would come into effect. All nuclear weapons would be destroyed after the remaining 25 per cent cut.
3. In the interim stage preceding the complete prohibition, the Big Four would agree not to use nuclear weapons except for defensive purposes against aggression, when a decision to that effect is taken by the U.N. Security Council.
4. Discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons.
5. Effective international control over arms cuts and the nuclear ban to be established.
6. The Big Four Ministers agree to consider all recent Soviet and Western disarmament proposals, including President Eisenhower's "open sky" plan.
7. A Big Four declaration undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any other country. All other states would be invited to join this. *(Reuter, UP)*

Faure Stakes His Cabinet Again On Election Issue

PARIS, Thursday. — Premier Edgar Faure was tonight trying to close the serious rift which appeared within his Cabinet during last night's all-night debate on his plan for a snap general election in December.

Early this morning, the Premier staked the life of his Government—for the fifth time in as many weeks — on the National Assembly's approval of his proposal for the early elections. The Assembly had convened to debate his bill again as well as an electoral system amendment tacked on by the Senate (Upper House).

M. Faure won his last confidence vote on the principle of December elections, but bogged down when the Assembly refused to accept any rules for the conduct of the elections after deputies could not agree on a substitute system to replace the present complicated set-up of party alliances.

Shortly before 5 a.m., the Premier suddenly demanded a confidence vote on the current voting system but without the party alliances in each department. This would virtually mean straightforward proportional representation in many departments where no single party list is likely to obtain over 50 per cent of the votes.

The confidence vote is scheduled for Saturday.

During the debate, two important coalition parties, the Moderate Conservatives and the Popular Republicans successively threatened to withdraw from the Government if their ideas on voting systems were crossed. In a confused session, the Assembly rejected five alternative systems proposed by the Senate.

(Reuter, UP)

Sudan Gov't Resigns After House Defeat

KHARTOUM, Thursday. — The British Governor, Sir Alexander Knox Helm, today accepted the resignation of Premier Ismail el Azhari after the Government had been defeated during the second reading of his budget bill in Parliament.

Sir Alexander is expected to ask Parliament to elect a new Premier on Saturday. Agriculture Minister Mighani Hamseh is likely to form the new coalition Cabinet, it was understood here.

The Government was defeated by a 49-45 vote on a motion of no confidence tabled by the opposition parties. The opposition is aiming at preserving a favourable balance through increased import duties, a cut in essential imports, and the re-introduction of import licensing. Azhari's Government had been in office for 20 months.

In Cairo, the Chief of Staff, Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, announced today that Egyptian troops had evacuated Khartoum, and that Egypt would completely evacuate her troops from the Sudan by Sunday, under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan.

(ANA, Reuter, Cairo Radio)

WALL STREET STOCKS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Stocks pushed their advance into the ninth consecutive day today with early gains in leaders. Steels featured with Bethlehem up 2-3/8 to 154, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 1¼ higher at 97½.

Republic was up 1¾ to 50¾, Jones & Laughlin up 1¼ to 66¾. General Motors opened at 46¾, up ¼ then ran up to 48¾ for a rise of 1¾ points. Chrysler added a point to 92¾.

Du Pont turned an opening loss of 1 point into a gain of 2¼ at 242½. Hercules Powder rose 1 to 134. Union Carbide a point to 106¾.

Rails were narrow moving, but firm, with Santa Fe highlighting on a rise of 1¼ to 142¾.

Dow-Jones Averages

30 Industrials	478.49	up 2.39
20 Rails	136.59	up 0.49
15 Utilities	94.31	up 0.04
65 Stocks	168.44	up 0.65

Burns: Israel To Respect Armistice

CAIRO, Thursday. — Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, disclosed here tonight that Israel would not give a final reply before Egypt has given her views, but that she would respect the General Armistice Agreements, while reserving the right to act if Egypt violates them.

The truce chief, who flew from his Jerusalem headquarters today, will see Premier Abdul Nasser tomorrow to discuss a "pacification plan" and also to pass on the views of the Israel Premier, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, with whom he discussed the plan yesterday.

Gen. Burns said that the Kuntilla and Sabha incidents were "regrettable," but he pointed out that calm now prevails in the border areas. He denied reports that he had discussed "recent events" with Mr. Ben-Gurion, and said that his talks with him were of a "general nature."

Premier Abdul Nasser yesterday received the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson. Cairo Radio announced. Mr. Pearson, who is on a world tour, will also meet with Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, now in Cairo for talks with Egyptian leaders on border pacification.

The Premier yesterday also conferred with the Syrian Premier, Said el Ghazi, and Defence Minister Rashad Barmada, who will leave for Damascus today.

(Reuter, Cairo Radio)

3rd Flood Victim Near Yarkon

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A third victim of yesterday's floods, 15-year-old Abdul Jalil Ibn Abdu Auwada, of Taibeh Village, was today found dead on the banks of the Yarkon where it passes the Hakal fields near the Herzliya road. He had been employed as a farm worker in nearby settlements.

Some slight showers fell during the day with a strong downpour in the late evening about the same time as last night.

Miles of dreary-looking mudbanks, with uprooted telegraph poles silhouetted against bedraggled bushes and sadly sloping trees, stretched to both sides of the Yarkon River bridge on the Herzliya road today, after the devastating flood which swept over the area yesterday. Fantastic heaps of debris were caught on sudden projections of the ground, with a wrecked wagon tottering dangerously on top of a rock, and a bright-red oil drum glinting in the sun.

Highway a Shambles

The highway was a shambles near the Ramat Gan Stadium. Great holes had been torn in the tarmac by the racing waters, and the slow-moving traffic wound its way precariously over the slippery, mud surface.

In Ramat Gan, four fire brigade pumps were struggling valiantly to empty flooded dwellings, stores and cellars, and today managed to bail out only 25 of the 85 premises demanding attention.

But in nearby Petah Tikva, the fire brigade was just as busy supplying water following the flooding of the Hayarkon Water Works there. The electric motor at the waterworks was completely out of commission and will have to be dismantled and completely rewound. This leaves the Petah Tikva industrial area without a water supply. Especially affected is a tannery, which uses large quantities of water. Here, too, pumping operations of flooded premises were necessary.

Care, the American welfare organization, today announced a donation to the Tel Aviv Municipality of 2,900 tins of meat, fish, milk and egg powder, valued at approximately IL4,000, for immediate distribution to families

(Continued on Page 3—Col. 5)

M.A.C. Avoids Pinning Blame For Attack at Sde Hemed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.N. Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission abstained yesterday in the voting on a resolution blaming Jordan for the November 5 attack on Sde Hemed, near Kfar Saba, and as a result no responsibility was placed for the incident in which two houses were dynamited by Jordan saboteurs.

The Chairman said that he agreed with the findings of the Israel resolution—that explosive charges were detonated under two houses in Sde Hemed and that tracks of three men were followed to the Jordan demarcation line — but he said that "outgoing tracks were found leading from the place of the incident to a spot 800 metres from the demarcation line where the tracks were lost on hard ground."

He also pointed out that an Israel tracker and his dog led the investigating team to within 66 metres of the border, and "no incoming tracks going from the demarcation line towards the place of the incident were shown to the U.N. Military Observers."

The U.N. Chairman said he abstained on the rest of the resolution because there was "no evidence that the perpetrators of this criminal act were Jordanians . . . nor that they came from Jordan."

He said, moreover, that he had been assured by the Jordan senior delegate that the Jordan authorities "would apprehend any persons connected with this criminal act should they be found in Jordanian territory."

Rebutting the Chairman's findings, the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out yesterday that the Sde Hemed attack resembled in its circumstances and execution the way in which attacks were carried out by Jordanians against Tirat Zvi, Naveh Yemin, and Zecharlya. In all three of these incidents, the M.A.C. condemned Jordan.

The spokesman said further: "In the case of the Sde Hemed incident, the investigators followed the tracks of the attackers towards the border opposite the Jordan village of Chabla. On the border, they were met by Jordanian officers who promised to continue the investigation on their own in Jordan territory.

"Despite these unequivocal facts, the investigation report submitted by the U.N. Observers raised doubts with regard to the treatment of this incident, and this in view of the fact that divergencies were discovered between the report and the facts established by the investigation.

"The emergency meeting called on November 6 was suspended at the request of the Israel delegation, and an additional investigation took place in order to determine the correctness of the written report.

"This additional investigation confirmed the views of the Israel delegation, and the report was amended accordingly."

In the Commission meeting

(Continued on Page 3—Col. 3)

Newsweek

SPECIAL:

November 14, 1955 Issue

Middle East: Too Late for Peace?

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U.S. Warns Egypt, Israel on War; Sharett: Eden's Talk 'Disconcerting'

Israel Not Ceding Territory

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Israel Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said here today he had been "disconcerted" by Sir Anthony Eden's reference to the need for compromise on territorial issues between Israel and the Arab states. Mr. Sharett arrived by air for speaking engagements for the Israel Bond Drive.

Interviewed on arrival, he said in reference to the mediation offer made by Sir Anthony, "I was disconcerted by Mr. Eden's reference to the need for compromise on our stand on territorial issues between the Arabs and Israel. Israel does not consider itself under a moral or political compulsion to concede any part of its territorial sovereignty."

Speaking of his mission in America, Mr. Sharett said, "In my present business in the U.S. I am switching from defence to development. The need for strengthening and expanding Israel's economy is now more urgent than ever. There is now the question of rendering full productivity and self-sufficiency for the thousands and thousands of new immigrants to Israel from countries in North Africa. My visit occurs at an hour of supreme emergency into which Israel was plunged by the deal concluded by Egypt with Czechoslovakia for the acquisition by Egypt of a large quantity of armaments of a pronouncedly offensive nature.

"The problem of security remains Israel's paramount concern. Our need for additional defence weapons is most compelling, and we hope that the U.S. Government will respond to our appeal in this regard." Mr. Sharett said. He added, "At the same time, our work of national revival, economic development, and human rehabilitation, is proceeding apace with full confidence in the future to mobilise assistance for this dynamic and constructive effort."

Arms for Defence

Asked if he had read President Eisenhower's statement on this issue, he said he had not had time to "give it the full examination it deserves." Mr. Sharett added that he noticed the reference to arms supply which can be justified by considerations of legitimate defence "I welcome that part of it," he said. "That is the purpose of our seeking arms here."

In speaking of President Eisenhower, Mr. Sharett expressed on his behalf and on behalf of the people of Israel "deep satisfaction at the President's swift recovery." The Foreign Minister said when asked whether he expects to see the President during his presence in this country, "That depends on him." He stated that he would submit to the U.S. Government through the regular channels his country's list of requested armaments.

Mr. Sharett said that as a result of his talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V.M. Molotov, in Geneva, he felt there was nothing to indicate Soviet intervention in the Czech-Egyptian arms deal. He also stated that there was no reference in Geneva to the possibility of ex-

(Continued on Page 3—Col. 3)

British, American Views 'Close'

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The State Department officially announced today that the U.S. "has let it be known that we will be strongly opposed to the side (in the Middle East) which starts war, and would be very favourably disposed to the side which convinced us that it desires to maintain peace."

The Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, said that this view was being communicated to the Governments of Israel and Egypt. He said the American position was that it would be "utter folly to start war."

Mr. White said he did not want to go into names, places, or dates regarding the warning. As to whether the warning had British and French support, he stated that it was "a U.S. position."

Asked for comment on Sir Anthony Eden's proposals for a compromise on the Israel-Egyptian dispute, the spokesman said he thought that they closely paralleled those made by Secretary of State Dulles on August 26, and added, "Everybody is hopeful" of working out some solution to the Middle East crisis.

He said that Israel had not yet submitted her list of arms requirements to the State Department, and declined to reply when asked to give a definition of weapons which the U.S. would be prepared to supply for legitimate self-defence in the Middle East.

Mr. White had no comment on the statement yesterday by the Egyptian Ambassador that any supply of American arms to Israel would cause the U.S. to lose the last vestiges of Arab friendship. *(ANA, Reuter, UP)*

Britain Following Up Eden Bid

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Today's meeting of the British Cabinet was understood to have considered what can now be done to follow up Sir Anthony Eden's call for an Israel-Arab compromise and offer of mediation.

It was understood that new instructions have been given to the British Ambassadors in Egypt and Israel to renew their plea for restraint on the borders. There is some fear here that the present quiet is just a temporary lull before the storm. Britain is said to be doing her utmost diplomatically to support General Burns' efforts to secure withdrawal from the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone.

Observers pointed out that the Prime Minister's statement does not really take the situation any further than did the Dulles proposals of last August. Both Britain and the U.S. have offered a guarantee — but with the proviso that there be an "accepted arrangement" about the boundaries between the parties concerned. Egypt has repeatedly stated that she does not accept the present demarcation line as final, while Israel has just as often said she will not yield one inch of territory.

Sir Anthony did go further than he has done publicly in the past by indicating support of Israel's view that the U.N. resolutions of 1947 and later cannot be applied to the present situation, but he came up with no solution to the major problem — reduction of the present tension caused by Arab hostility and repeated threats against Israel, and the toppling of the power balance through Soviet arms to Egypt.

Observers, however, point to his emphasis that Russia was supplying "one side only" — delivered in almost hurt tones — and the absence of any reassurances for Israel. The speech raised many questions but put forward no proposals for a solution to immediate problems.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain was urging the Middle East states to follow up Sir Anthony's speech in which he said that the British Government was available to help produce a compromise between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said that he knew nothing of any plan to have a Middle East conference in London. Asked whether the British Government had any definite plan for settling the Middle East crisis, the spokesman replied: "No, we simply have a feeling that there should be a settlement of this issue." He also denied any knowledge of a Western plan for such a settlement.

In reply to a question as to whether there was any significance in the fact that the Prime Minister's speech had not referred to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration on Middle East security, the spokesman said that that declaration "remains as binding upon us as ever it was."

Sir Anthony stated last night that if an acceptable arrangement could be made about the boundaries of Israel and her Arab neighbours, Britain would be prepared to give a formal guarantee to both sides. He believed that the U.S. and perhaps other powers would do the same.

One reporter asked what the position would be if only one side requested a guarantee. The spokesman merely replied, "That is a technical question."

Mr. Eden said in his Guildhall speech yesterday: "There is no progress to report to you since the Armistice six years ago. We must somehow attempt to deal with the root cause of the trouble and our country has a special responsibility in all this, for we have a long tradition of friendship with the Middle East. I believe that it should be possible to find common ground between the two positions. There is after all, one interest which both parties ought to share. Neither Israel nor her Arab neighbours can want to see their differences turned to the advantage of anyone else, and there is somebody else quite ready to receive the advantage.

"From that starting point, can we not all look once again at the proposals which the U.S. Government and we ourselves have advocated? We have only the desire in this, if our Arab and Israel friends would only believe us, to help to find a means of living which will enable the peoples concerned to dwell side by side in peace.

"If there could be accepted arrangements between them about their boundaries, we, Her Majesty's Government and I, believe that the U.S., and perhaps other powers also, would be prepared to give a formal guarantee to both sides, and that might bring real confidence and security at last. Our countries would also offer substantial help, financial and other, over the tragic problem of the refugees.

"All this we will do. Can we not now move even a little further than this?

"The position today is that the Arabs, on the one side, take their stand on the 1948 and other U.N. resolutions. That is where they are. They have said that they will be willing to open discussions with Israel from that basis. The Israelis on the other side base themselves on the Armistice Agreement of 1949 and on the present territories which they occupy now. Between these two positions there is, of course, a wide gap, but is it so wide that no negotiation is possible to bridge it? It is not right, I agree, that U.N. resolutions should be ignored. But equally, can it be maintained that the U.N. resolutions on Palestine can now be put into operation just as they stand?

"The stark truth is that if these nations want to win a peace which is in both their interests, and to which we want to help them, they must make some compromise between these two positions. I am convinced that it is possible to work this out and if we could do so, it would bring relief and happiness to millions."

Earlier, Mr. Eden said Britain's immediate task is to prevent the outbreak of war. "We are giving General Burns full diplomatic support for his present proposals in the capitals concerned. He is urging both sides to withdraw their forces from the El Auja (Nitzana) Demilitarized Zone."

Britain, Egypt Agree On Akaba Shipping

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain and Egypt have reached an agreement on the safe passage of British ships going into the Gulf of Akaba from the Red Sea, an authoritative source in London said today.

Details of the agreement reached in talks between the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, and the Egyptian Government are expected to be disclosed in Cairo soon.

The issue has been a source of friction between the two countries since Egypt has attempted to control the passage of shipping through the straits in order to enforce its blockade of Israel.

EGYPTIAN SOLDIER CAPTURED IN NEGEV

An Egyptian soldier was captured on Wednesday morning when he crossed the border in the vicinity of Nahal Oz in the Western Negev, the Army spokesman has announced.

E. GERMANY, EGYPT SIGN TRADE PACT

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Egypt and East Germany signed a new trade payments agreement here today, a Government spokesman announced.

Nasser 'Explains' Czech Arms Deal

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter).—Premier Abdul Nasser of Egypt told a correspondent of "Life" magazine that he would not begin a war with the arms he is receiving from Czechoslovakia, but he could not ignore Mr. David Ben-Gurion's plans for strengthening the Israel armed forces.

In an interview with the correspondent, Mr. Keith Wheeler, he was quoted as saying that he had expected the Israelis to start a war ever since they attacked in the Gaza border area on February 28. "Before that, I had believed that they did not want trouble. After that I knew better, otherwise I would not have bought arms and would have saved the money instead."

Abdul Nasser noted that when he bought arms from the Czechs, he was not thinking of the Israel forces today but as of the time they would be when Mr. Ben-Gurion would complete his deal with France, "buying 70 Mystere jets, 100 tanks, 100 heavy 155-mm. guns, and 150 high-velocity 75-mm. anti-tank guns."

(Israel Army circles yesterday declared there was no truth whatever in the statement about an Israel arms deal with France.)

The Premier was further quoted as saying, "One thing I am not going to use them (the arms) for, is to begin a war. Egypt does not want a war. But I could not ignore the voice of Premier Ben-Gurion in Israel always threatening, always saying that a settlement must be forced upon the Arabs. I could not ignore his plans of expanding the Israel armed forces."

The correspondent was told that, contrary to rumours, there were no Russian or Czech technicians in Egypt. He was further quoted as saying, "A long time ago, we sent some of our best men to Czechoslovakia for training. Some of them already have finished their training and are back here now instructing their officers and men. We will do our own maintenance and training."

'Times' Lets Cat Out of Bag On New Mid-East Munichers

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday.— The two principal Conservative newspapers in their editorials today take up sharply opposing views of the Mid-Eastern situation and of the Prime Minister's speech last night. For "The Times," the Premier did not go far enough in warning Israel against preventive action and in pressing for the abrogation of the 1949 Armistice Agreement and its replacement by a "compromise" conceding an unspecified number of Arab territorial demands.

For the "Daily Telegraph," on the contrary, the proposed mediation comes close to wasting time while the danger mounts. "The balance of armaments between Egypt and Israel will soon be upset if it is not upset already and it is foolish to hope that Egypt has been ready to upset it for any other reason than revenge on Israel." The article also suggests that "teeth be put into the Tripartite Agreement of 1950" — an odd hope at a moment when Whitehall has just disclosed its dislike of anything that purports to guarantee the present frontiers.

Looks Like Munich

Altogether it looks like a repetition of the post-Munich squabble between the two main influences in the Tory party, with Sir Anthony firmly on the side of the new Munichers. The threat of military action against Israel which makes its first appearance in "The Times" today was apparently dropped from the Premier's speech, but it has featured prominently in informal hints and warnings to Israel officials here during the past month.

The argument, of course, is that Britain would be bound by its treaty with Jordan, but latterly the idea of bringing the Security Council into action in the event of Israel "aggression" has cropped up as well. This would make it easier to justify action that might strike the American public as unwarranted.

An attenuated version of these ideas turns up in today's editorial in "The Times" in the form of a suggestion that the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; Gen. E.L.M. Burns, be given a large contingent of U.N. forces to police the frontier and prevent the Israelis from doing anything rash while their territory is being rearranged under Whitehall's benevolent supervision.

Unofficial Israel reaction here today includes a measure of relief that the cat is at last out of the bag.

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Mr. Alexander Kremener ז"ל

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, who was accompanied by Mr. Vlaciav Kosteletski.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Richard Kronstein, Managing Director and senior partner of the Arbitrium Handels Company in Switzerland and Financial Adviser to the Austrian Minister of Finance, for a short visit at the invitation of the Bank of Israel; Mrs. Lea Vilensky, Treasurer of the World Wizo Executive, from a business trip abroad; Professor Robert Weitz, of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Strasbourg, for a short visit.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Labour Office; Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Mrs. Goldwater, for Rome, after a visit on behalf of the U.S. Operations Mission; Mr. Moshe Elbaum of the editorial staff of the "Forward," the New York Yiddish daily, for the U.S. after a one-week visit; Dr. Ralph Gonik, Director of OSE, for Europe, after a three-week visit on behalf of the organization; Mr. S. Samson of the Ampal Board of Directors, for the U.S., after a visit.

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The members of the Study Tour of the United Jewish Appeal Women's Division toured institutions of Malben on Wednesday and later were entertained to tea at the home of Mr. Aubrey Mallach, Deputy Director-General of Malben, and Mrs. Mallach. The guests included Mr. Lincoln Hale, USOM Director, and Mrs. Hale.

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An exhibition of oil paintings and drawings by Sima Slonim will be opened at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow at the Artists House in Jerusalem. An exhibition of oils by Arie Aroch will open at 11 the same morning at the Bezalel National Museum.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

Under the auspices of the Israel-Czechoslovak Association a memorial service will be held for the late Rabbi Yehuda Bergmann tomorrow, before the *Mussaf* prayer, at the Ma'ale School (opposite Eden Hotel), Jerusalem. The speakers will be Prof. N. H. Tur-Sinai and Rabbi A. Schlesinger.

MESSAGE TO BEN-ZVI FROM SCANDINAVIA

The Chairman of the Scandinavian Zionist Union, Mr. P. Hollander, yesterday sent a cable to President Ben-Zvi pledging the support to Israel of Scandinavian Zionists during the present crisis. The Zionists of Scandinavia are ready to "mobilise all their forces in order to stand beside Israel during her time of crisis," the message read.

KHOUSHY LEAVES FOR BOND DRIVE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Mr. Abba Khoushy, the Mayor of Haifa, left here today for the U.S. on a mission for the Independence Bond Drive. He said that, during his six weeks' trip, he would call on the Mayors of New York, Detroit, Chicago, Boston and Houston, who have been his guests in the past.

One hundred Haifaites were at the airport to give Mr. Khoushy a send-off. Representatives of Christian, Moslem and Druze communities and of the Municipality were present. Archbishop George Hakim of the Greek Catholic Church presented the Mayor with a rosary.

LICHT REBURIED IN JERUSALEM

Hundreds of persons gathered in the Jewish Agency courtyard yesterday to pay their last respects to Dr. Alexander Licht, former Chairman of the Zionist Organization in Yugoslavia. His remains were brought by the s.s. Negbah to Haifa on Wednesday. The cortege left from the Har Menuhot Cemetery in Givat Shaul.

Dr. Licht was eulogized by Mr. Paul Loeber, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive; Mr. Arye Stern, of the National Committee of the Yugoslav Zionist Organization; Mr. P. Wintergarten, of the Association of Yugoslav Jews in the U.S.; Dr. O. Stern, of the Kehilot Committee in Belgrade; Dr. Y. Rosenberg, Chairman of the Association of Yugoslav Immigrants in Israel.

Among the mourners were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Y. Sprinzak; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. G. Agron; the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, and Mr. E. Shazar of the Agency Executive.

BRITISH M.P.'S TO IRAQ

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A British parliamentary delegation representing both Houses is to visit Iraq as guests of the Iraqi Parliament from December 10 to 20.

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Morocco's New Sultan Assures Jews of 'Absolutely Equal Rights'

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, November 6 (Airmail). — The reinstated Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef, told a delegation of the Council of Moroccan Jewish Communities yesterday: "In the new Morocco the Jews will enjoy absolutely equal rights with their Moslem compatriots and be full partners in the life of the nation, eligible for all official posts up to the highest governmental level." The Sultan confirmed earlier declarations by the nationalist leaders that the next Moroccan Government would include a Jewish Minister.

Reaffirming his "well-known pro-Jewish sympathies," the Sultan recalled his attitude "during the period of persecution." This was an allusion to his deliberate thwarting of the wartime attempt of the Vichy regime to introduce anti-Jewish legislation in Morocco.

The delegation, composed of 14 communal leaders headed by M. Jacques Dahan, Secretary-General of the Council, was received at the Henri IV palace at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, where the Sultan is staying pending his return to Rabat.

The audience, which lasted half an hour, was attended by the heir-apparent, Prince Moulay Hassan.

M. Dahan, speaking in Arabic, expressed the "joy of the Moroccan Jewish population at the restoration of their sovereign;" "gratitude" for the Sultan's concern for their well-being; and "satisfaction" at the monarch's resolve to install a modern democracy in Morocco. "The Council of Moroccan Jewish Communities, which from its inception set itself the goal of complete equality for all the people of Morocco and their enjoyment of fundamental democratic liberties, is deeply appreciative of His Majesty's generous attitude in favour of a thoroughgoing democracy opening happy perspectives for the future of Morocco," stated M. Dahan.

A Moroccan rabbinical delegation, led by Chief Rabbi Saul Danan, is on its way to Paris to pay homage to the Sultan.

Joint Sewerage Project For Dan Area

The first legal step towards establishing a joint sewerage project for the Dan Area was taken yesterday with the publication in the Official Gazette by the Minister of Interior of the formation of an organization encompassing Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Holon, Bat Yam and Givatayim. Under the law, these local authorities, or any one of them, must submit objections to the plan within 40 days when it becomes final.

The Government decided to allocate IL5m. for this scheme even before the Municipalities Organization Bill became law early this year. The first payment, of IL1.6m. was given to the Tel Aviv Municipality in the 1954/55 fiscal year and a similar sum has been allocated during the current fiscal year.

The Ministry is now preparing a plan to form an organization consisting of Haifa and the Krayot so that they can implement a joint sewerage plan for the Haifa Bay area.

Dov Joseph Leads Bonds' Crisis Drive

An emergency telephone conference, linking more than 2,000 Jewish leaders in 78 American cities, recently inaugurated a special 40-day campaign for the sale of $16m. in Israel Bonds by December 11. The special drive is directed towards the strengthening of Israel's economic defences during the crisis now confronting the country, a Bond spokesman stated.

Participating in the telephone hook-up from the national offices of the Israel Bond Organization were Dr. Dov Joseph, former Minister of Development; Mr. Abraham Feinberg, President of the Israel Bond Organization, and Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Vice-President.

The special campaign was launched in response to a call by Dr. Joseph for economic aid through Israel Bonds to enable Israel to continue her programme of industrial and agricultural growth without interruption at a time when the country must bear a much heavier defence burden.

SCOTLAND YARD PROBING ITSELF

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— Scotland Yard chiefs are today engaged in one of the most serious probes in British criminal history — into the organization of Scotland Yard itself.

The famous British police headquarters has been shaken to its foundations by the discovery that top secret criminal records worth a fortune to blackmailers have passed into outside hands. Six or seven confidential files relating to the conviction of women were found yesterday in a woman's flat in a London suburb.

The Yard's files cover about one and a half million men and women and include secret information given to Scotland Yard by the police of all countries which have links with Interpol — the International Criminal Police Commission.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

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★ **Exhibitions:** — 1) Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: Chinese Bowl and Saucer (17th Century) — New Acquisition. Bezalel Museum 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Watercolours and woodcuts by Mordechai Avniel, copper works by Abraham Haba, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, Rehavia, Daily: 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.

1) Oil Paintings, Gouaches and Drawings by Sima Slonim. Also Exhibition of Applied Art: 1) M. Ahlfeld-Heyman — Masks. 2) N. Szalering-Hareg — Mosaics. 3) Evi Gali — Ceramics. Artists House. Daily 10-1, 4-6. Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

★ **Lecture:** — "The Days of Trial," Mr. E. Argov, "South African Jewry," Mr. H. Gershater, editor of the "Zionist Record," of Johannesburg, 11 a.m. "Bible for the People," 3.30 p.m., "Biblical Commentary," Rabbi Zvi Klein, 4.30 p.m., Beit Ha'am.

★ **Recorded Music:** — "Music to Inspire" Beethoven, "Prometheus," Op. 43, Overture, Mozart, "Requiem." Public welcome, Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

★ **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Michael Argov. New acquisitions by the Museum, Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

Paintings by Elisha Sigard, Painters & Sculptors Pavilion 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Arie Kaploun paintings, Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 26 Rehov Gordon (10-1, 4-8). Also tomorrow.

★ **Theatre:** — Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Americaner Litvak," Beit Hapoel, 7 and 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Theatre:** — Dzigan and Szumacher, "Nadir Un Wein Nischt." Orah, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** — Latest Drawings and Paintings by Yossi Stern, Rina Gallery, 1 Rehov Yanai (corner Princess Mary Ave.), until 9 p.m. Opening of Exhibition of Paintings by Arie Aroch, Bezalel Museum, 11 a.m.

★ **Recorded Music:** — Saturday Music, Verdi, "Stabat Mater" (No.2 from "Four Sacred Pieces"); Brahms, "Symphony No.4" in E Minor. Public welcome, Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m.

★ **Readings:** — M. Margalit of Ohel, Rehavia Secondary School, 8.30 p.m., for the benefit of the Israel Rheumatic Fever Society.

★ **Theatre:** — Georges Ulmer, International Singer and Star, Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd.

★ **Theatre:** — Ohel "Eldorado," Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m. Chamber Theatre, "Pantomime," Mograbi Hall, 7. Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul," Mograbi Hall, 9.30 p.m. Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor" New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m. Habimah, "Medea," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m. Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Americaner Litvak," "Hapoel," 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. Dzigan and Szumacher, "Nadir Un Wein Nischt," Z.O.A. House 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

★ **Concert:** — Pnina Salzman, Haftel, Hofmekler — Piano Trios by Beethoven, Dvorak. Museum, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** — Picasso-Lithographs, Carmel-Studio, 3 Wedgwood Ave., 9-1, 4-7. "Masks and Sculptures of Primitive People." Paintings by Marek Halter (Paris). Fortnightly Exhibit: "Design for a Curtain" by Erika Kluger-Meiselman. Municipal Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** — Dine and dance at the Accadino Ballroom. Daily from 4 p.m. Accadia Bridge Club.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Nov. 13 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, (for Workers), 8 p.m.
Nov. 14 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Kiriat Haim, 8 p.m.
Nov. 15 — "Medea," Hadera, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
Nov. 16 — "Henry the Fourth," Afula, 8 p.m.
Nov. 17 — "Henry the Fourth," Haifa, 8 p.m.

Yesterday's Press :

Parties Blame City for Floods

The saying attributed to Mark Twain that everyone complains about the weather but no one does anything about it is brought to mind on perusing the press on the early rains which have arrived just a little later than usual and have wrought so much damage to outlying quarters in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and the *ma'barot.*

Winter always seems to take us by surprise, writes "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam). There is no reason now not to get to work and make the necessary adjustments so that the coming rains will find us ready.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) lash out against the Tel Aviv Municipality for "criminally neglecting" to carry out the work that would ensure safety and comfort against the rains. "Kol Ha'am" claims that the "reactionary administration" of Tel Aviv does not care much for the "not-so-well-to-do" although they pay taxes just like the rich. The paper calls for the liquidation of the *ma'barot* with their vulnerable huts and shacks and invites public protest against the Municipality's inaction.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that the Left parties have tried their best to find a reason for castigating the Municipality but have failed in their quest since the Municipality has done everything possible to alleviate suffering. The problem is the low-lying Bassa Quarter of Jaffa which should never have been populated in the first place and which the authorities have "criminally filled with new immigrants."

Eshkol's Proposals

Debate is still raging round Mr. Eshkol's pronouncement on keeping wages down.

"Davar" (Histadrut) lays down the axiom that freedom of collective bargaining and the principle of full employment do not go hand in hand and, given the one, the other must be forgone. It is also inconsistent that a large workers' organization which has given a quarter of a million to the Defence Fund, should at the same time make demands for a higher standard of living. The present period demands emergency measures if we are to save our economy from the talons of inflation; and successes on the battlefront in no wise cover up failures on the home front.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) reviews the opinions of "Al Hamishmar" and "Lamerhav" on the subject and says that Mapam could afford to cling to the higher-standard-of-living slogan when it was in the Opposition but as a member of the Government it can see for itself that we lack the means to cover the demands of security, immigrant absorption and development.

"Haboker" again harps on its claim that the Government is not only not united on the matter of various issues but on basic principles as well, and again points out that the Left parties are not in harmony with the rest of the Government on the question of wage increases. We have, says the paper, "a Government of reservations."

JAMMING. — Britain did not provide facilities for Russian radio commentators to report Wednesday night's soccer match between Wolverhampton Wanderers and the Moscow Dynamo team as a protest against Soviet "jamming" of British broadcasts, it was disclosed yesterday. The Wanderers beat Dynamo, 3-1.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
EUROPEAN EDITION

"SABOR"
THE ROBOT
PERFORMANCES:
Today, Nov. 11 — Rishon LeZion "Neeman" 3.30; 8.30 p.m.
Sat., Nov. 12 — Jaffa "Tiferet" 6; 7.45; 9.45 p.m.
Mon., Nov. 14 — Tel Aviv: Z.O.A. 4.30; 6.30; 8.30 p.m.
Tues., Nov. 15 — Rehovot: Beth Ha'am 3.30; 8.30 p.m.
Wed., Nov. 16 — Jerusalem: Y.M.C.A. 3.30; 7; 9 p.m.
Thurs., Nov. 17 — Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. 3.30; 7; 9 p.m.
Fri., Nov. 18 — Haifa: Amphitheatre 8.30 p.m.

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Nest Eggs From South Africans' U.K. Tour

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— English first-class cricket Associations will benefit to the extent of £27,000 as a result of South Africa's tour here last summer. Each of the authorities on whose grounds the five test matches were played will receive £6,608 and the other 12 first-class counties £2,959 each. Oxford and Cambridge Universities each get £1,475, minor counties £446 and Combined Services £223. The figures were announced during a meeting of the Board of Cricket Control at Lords here. It is understood that about £15,000 from television rights has yet to be distributed.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2611. Wallach, 25 Hiskiyahu, 2942.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 50 Sheinkin, 3302. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 23721. Kitajewicz, 23 Hayarkon, 3566. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67367. **JAFFA:** El Kemal, 65 Rehov 4, 82361. **RAMAT GAN:** Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. Levin, 28 Hanegba. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion.
HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 2211. Mazor, 17 Haganim, 4733. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Zevulun. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 23 Ussishkin, 4709. Hatehia, Geula cor. Yeshayahu, 2452.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 2636. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 3423. Wolkovisky, 36 Herzl, 5157. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 23923. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405, evening: Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 24553. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23573. Zwicker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. **JAFFA:** 10 Rehov 4, 82709. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Modi'in. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam, 72356. **HOLON:** Tikvah, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kubo, 2 Pinsker. **HAIFA:** Armon, 6 Hanevi'im, 4176. Shomron, Habankin cor. Jaffa, 4924. Carmel, Mt. Carmel, 81713. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Zevulun. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3688. Dr. A. Katz, 30 Hahabashim, 3808. Dr. B. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2085.
TEL AVIV: Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Sokolow, 26393. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842.
HAIFA: Dr. Czobel, 34 Pevsner, 3686. Dr. Lodwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Bin Nun, 62968.
TEL AVIV: As today.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417, day: Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170, evening: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

Religious Services

Portion: Hayyei Sarah (B'reshit 23, 1 — 25, 18).
Haftara: Melakhim I, 1—31.
Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.26 p.m. today and ends at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.21 p.m. tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 6.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.30 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.22 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

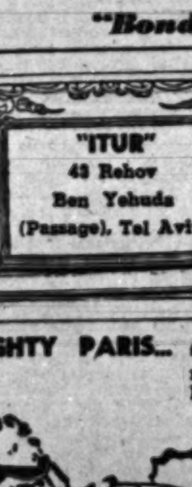
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.15 p.m.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Showers, mainly in the morning, with partial clearing during the day. FURTHER OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	85	11	16	15
Tiberias	65	17	25	24
Haifa Port	79	15	23	23
Natanya	78	15	25	24
Tel Aviv Kirya	71	15	24	22
Tel Aviv Port	74	16	22	23
Lydda Airport	80	15	24	22
Jerusalem	68	12	15	17
Beersheba	64	14	23	23
Eilat	35	16	26	27

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE MINISTERIAL Economic Committee yesterday discussed the budget, it was announced. Its conclusions will be summarised at the next meeting and then presented to the Cabinet.

• • •

THE 876-TON coastal vessel, Ashkelon, built in Germany for Zim and the Ophir Shipping Cooperative, is due in Tel Aviv tomorrow with 500 tons of general cargo. Like her sister ship, the Athlit, she will serve mainly in the Mediterranean.

• • •

A TOTAL of 203,728,898 kwh. of electricity was consumed throughout the country during the months of July and August, according to figures released by the Palestine Electric Corporation. Of this amount, 52,283,636 kwh. were used for industrial purposes, 69,977,098 for irrigation and 81,468,164 for other purposes.

• • •

THE PROBLEM of disturbances and outbreaks in Social Welfare Offices is to be studied by a special committee of the Ministry for Social Welfare, Mr. H. Yefet, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry, announced yesterday. The committee is to be set up in the near future.

Mrs. Ben-Zvi Stops Blind from Fasting

The intervention of Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi brought to an end on Wednesday night a two-day hunger strike staged by 13 blind adults in the Jewish Institute for the Blind in Jerusalem. The group, which had refused to be transferred to other institutions because they wanted "permanent housing and regular work," heeded Mrs. Ben-Zvi's request to stop the strike and resume negotiations with the Institute and the Ministry for Social Welfare.

The eight men and five women last night met representatives of the Ministry and the Institute, and prospects for an early settlement were said to be good. But the right was reserved to renew the strike if no agreement is reached by Monday.

MAC

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday, the Jordan delegation declared that the Jordan authorities had carried out searches for the perpetrators, and had arrested several suspects. The Israel delegation then proposed that the Commission pass a joint resolution noting the facts of the case and the Jordan announcement on their search.

The U.N. Chairman failed to support the Israel motion.

Then the Israel delegation moved a resolution describing the incident, declaring Jordan guilty of violating the Armistice Agreement and calling on Jordan to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. On this resolution the Chairman abstained.

The spokesman, noting that he abstained because no incoming tracks were found, pointed out that the Israel delegation had emphasized that in the past the Commission had determined responsibility for incidents not only on the basis of outgoing tracks alone, but sometimes even in the absence of tracks altogether.

"Moreover, it is common knowledge," said the spokesman, "that, in certain instances, Arab marauders have remained in hiding in Israel territory for some time, prior to carrying out their attacks." The delegation reiterated that the recurrence of such events may lead to serious repercussions, and said it would follow with attention Jordan's efforts in punishing those responsible.

The M.A.C. also rejected a Jordan resolution which tried to establish that Israel violated the Armistice Agreement by transmitting a warning to Jordan immediately after the incident.

On this resolution the U.N. Chairman abstained because, he said, he had expressed his regrets at the first session that the Israel Government found it necessary prior to a discussion of the complaint to introduce a statement of that nature.

The Israel delegation pointed out that the warning was made to point out the gravity of the situation and in the hope that such clarification might ensure tranquillity along the border.

Dori, Yadin Urge Workers To Give Week's Work for Arms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A stirring call to step up even further the contributions of Histadrut members to the Defence Fund was made at a special meeting of the Histadrut Executive here today. At a packed meeting, Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Federation; Rav-Aluf Dori and Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, of the Fund's Public Committee, and both of them former Chiefs of Staff, and other leaders of the Histadrut, called on all sections of the country to follow the example already set by Israel's working community.

About IL6.5m. of the unofficial total estimate of IL7.5m. had been donated to the Fund by employed workers, settlements, and Histadrut institutions, Mr. Namir declared. Much had to be done to reach the target of IL25m.

Reading out a resolution carried unanimously except for the two votes of the Communist members, he declared "at this hour of danger," all the country is a front "in its traditional spirit of volunteering, the Histadrut places itself in the forefront of the struggle, shoulder to shoulder with the Army, and with the border settlements."

To reach the target, Rav-Aluf Dori proposed that everyone donate six days' pay, so that the IL25m. could be presented to the Army in two months.

On the Other Side

Should war break out, not one border settlement must fall for the lack of anti-aircraft guns, Rav-Aluf Yadin declared. The next war, unlike the last, would have to be carried to the other side of the country's borders, and arms are needed for this. If there be war, let it not happen that the referee decides that we have won on points, but lost in the knock-out, he concluded.

Speaker after speaker, of all parties, except the Communists, protested against the arms supplies to Egypt, and called on people of means to fulfil their obligations, for more help to border settlements, and for a way of life and sacrifices in consonance with the hour of emergency.

Mr. Y. Efter, speaking for the Histadrut enterprises, pledged their continuing, unreserved support.

Members of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam joined in deploring the supplies of arms to 'black reactionary forces,' whether coming from the West or the East.

Wilenska Barred

Uproar broke out, when Miss E. Wilenska, a Communist Knesset Member, began to attack the Western powers for 'pushing Israel into war.' With shouts of 'traitors' and 'lies,' the meeting came to a standstill, and by a majority vote, it was decided that she should be barred from speaking. A resolution submitted by the Communists, calling for immediate "direct peace talks" with the Arab states, brought further disturbances. The chairman, Mr. Namir, declaring that it was "void of basic sincerity," called for a vote and the resolution was removed from the agenda.

Mr. Namir declared that in the light of the prevailing serious situation, the question of the Communist Party remaining in the Histadrut would have to be taken up by the Central Committee.

He said that this was the last scheduled meeting before the forthcoming conference in December, and extended his thanks to the present Executive Committee.

At the opening of the meeting the audience stood in memory of the seven, "all of them members of the Histadrut," who lost their lives in the Nitzana action and for the Histadrut veteran, Mr. Y. Kinammon, who died this week.

Rousing Success For 'Samson' as Opera

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The world premiere of a dramatised and choreographic version of Handel's "Samson" was performed at the Habimah Theatre tonight and was given a tremendous ovation with eight curtain calls. Milton's libretto was translated and adapted by A. Ashman, the choreography and staging was by Gertrude Kraus and the costumes by Genia Berger. The new version of the Oratorio will be presented to the public again in a series of performances beginning in Ashkelon during Passover.

With the exception of some sporting events, tonight's performance brings to a close Ashkelon's "Samson Festival."

The title role was sung by A. Garay, Delilah by R. Samsonov, Manoah and Ben Harafah both by Y. Polak, and Micah by R. Axelrod. The 120-voice choir included the Israel Oratorio and Aden choirs, and was conducted by Fordhaus Benzissy, an orchestra formed by the Musicians Association accompanied. The Gertrude Kraus group of 36 dancers, led by Yona Silberman and Shimon Levi, performed the background interpretation of the music. The choirs mounted the sides of the stage like a Greek chorus.

The total proceeds of tonight's performance are being devoted to the Arms for Defence Fund.

'Help Israel Fund' Opened in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (Reuter). — The Netherlands Zionist Association has called on all Jews in Holland to contribute to a "Help Israel Fund" which was opened during a mass meeting here.

The meeting, attended last night by more than 1,000 persons, heard Aluf Yigal Alon say that "events have reached a stage of seriousness almost as bad as that of 1948."

One of Egypt's aims "in conducting military operations along our borders" was to frighten Jews in the West from helping Israel, he added.

Druze Join Arms Fund

With the slogan "Long live freedom! Long live Israel independence!" Sheikh Habib Abu Rakun has called upon the Druze community in Israel to contribute to the Arms for Defence Fund.

The Sheikh, Chairman of the Isfiya Local Council, the Druze village on the Carmel, appealed to the Druze to make a sacrifice of "blood and money" to "preserve their beloved country." Apparently in response to Sheikh Abu Rakun's message, IL50 were donated yesterday by Sheikh Suliman e-Sheikh, his fellow villager.

Deposits in the Defence Fund account in the Bank of Israel totalled IL2,560,000 by noon on Thursday.

Of the IL100,000 paid into the Defence Fund at the Defence Ministry's offices in the Tel Aviv Kirya yesterday, IL32,000 was from the Merchants Association. This included IL10,000 as a first contribution from the Pharmacies Association.

Employees and staff of the Argaman Factory, Ramat Gan, gave IL5,200; Israel employees of the Reparations Mission in Cologne have pledged IL4,000; a first contribution of IL10,000 was received from the Technion employees.

Youngsters of Kibbutz Messilot added IL40 to the fund, earned from groundnuts which they themselves planted, watered and harvested.

Contributions received yesterday by the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem included IL2,500 from the Pardess Syndicate in Tel Aviv; the Anti-Nazi Invalids Association gave its second and third instalments, totalling IL1,362; the Jerusalem Merchants Association IL1,500; and the teachers' pension fund, Ohel IL1,000.

German Drills May Be Used Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— "We are now testing German drilling equipment and if it proves to be more efficient, we may acquire such equipment through the Shilumim Corporation," Mr. Hillel Dan, Managing Director of Solel Boneh, said here on returning from Germany and the U.S.

Mr. Dan reported that four drills had been purchased in the U.S., two of which are for Oil Prospectors Ltd. and the other two for Water Works Ltd., who are oil drilling contractors. He said that $3.5 m. had been raised for investment in oil and this would suffice for about the next six months.

SHARETT

(Continued from Page One)

pansion of the tripartite declaration of 1950 into a four-power pact that would include the Soviet Union.

Asked whether he saw danger of war in the Middle East, he stated, "War danger is inherent in the sharp upsetting of the balance in arms between Israel and her chief enemy and neighbour, Egypt." At this point, Mr. Sharett hesitated and added, "When I say enemy, I use the term because Egypt by her choice has become the enemy of Israel. The Czech arms deal is liable to create an overwhelming superiority in armed strength in Egypt's favour and is replete with dangers."

Mr. Sharett asserted that he was not aware of any big power or U.N. moves for the imposition of an arms embargo on Middle East countries. However, he declared, "I would not oppose it if it was truly international, and applied to everyone in the area."

He was met at the airport by a large delegation which included diplomatic representatives and important Jewish representatives, led by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban. Others included Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Israel Minister, Mr. Semah Hyman, Israel Consul-General in New York, Mr. Jack Weiler, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Israel Bond Organization, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Organization, and Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the American Zionist Council.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Eggs: 3, coupon 71, temp. 6. Semolina: 600 gms. for Aleph and Bet cards, no coupon, temp. 28. Bananas: 500 gms., coupon 78, temp. 22.

TEL AVIV AND SOUTH: Coffee: 60 gms. for Dalet and Heh cards, coupon 43, temp. 12. Semolina: 600 gms., Aleph and Bet cards, no coupon, temp. 26. Rice: 250 gms. for Aleph cards, 200 gms. for Bet cards, coupon 45, temp. 11. Bananas: 500 gms., coupon 78.

HAIFA, HADERA AND NORTH: Imported butter: for invalids, 100 gms. for each of coupons Het Aleph 1, 2 and 3, Het Bet 5, 6, 7 and 8, Het Gimel 17, 18, 19 and 20. Eggs: for invalids: 4, Het Aleph 3; 2, Het Bet 6 and 8, Het Gimel 18. Poultry: 500 gms. for invalids for each of coupons Het Aleph 2, Het Bet 6. Frozen meat: 500 gms. for invalids, Het Gimel 18. Eggs: 3, coupon 71, temp. 6. Expectant mothers: 16, coupons 27 and 28. Poultry: 250 gms., coupon 28, temp. 20. Elderly persons: 500 gms., Shin Heh 21. Expectant mothers: 750 gms., Heh 2. Bananas: 500 gms., coupon 78, temp. 22.

Histadrut 'Family Quarrel' on Wages

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut policy on wages is not likely to be announced before the newly-elected Histadrut Convention meets in December.

This may be concluded from Mr. M. Namir's declaration today that the Histadrut Executive, chosen six years ago, will not meet again, leaving in suspense the Histadrut wage policy for 1956, as well as that Histadrut body's approval — or disapproval — of wage rises other than in the medical and engineering professions, which have already been approved.

Among outstanding demands are those of the Civil Servants Union, made in the wake of the awards granted to executive grades.

While the Mapai majority in the Histadrut is expected to leave things in abeyance, Mapam has been active during the past three weeks in fostering immediate demands for higher salaries in various sectors of the economy. Mapam circles explain that the coalition agreement did not cover wage policy, as that is the province of the Histadrut.

Argument Over Eshkol

The question came to a head when Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, opened a public campaign against inflation. Mapam objected on the ground that a Cabinet Minister should not promulgate policies which had not been approved by the Cabinet. The argument was answered in a "Davar" editorial today, which pointed out that the dangers to the security of the State demand a sound economic policy. Many meetings have been held privately between the leaders of all Histadrut parties and observers now have reason to hope that a truce in the wage war may be expected for the next two months.

Meanwhile, the Hapoel Hamizrahi trade union branch this week issued a call "to all workers' parties" to achieve a united stand on wage policy for 1956. This policy, it was stated, should conform to the emergency needs of the State and the lead should be taken from the Government. (Leader — Page 4)

'If In Gov't, Why Not In Histadrut'—Namir

TEL AVIV, Thursday.— Conveying the Histadrut's greetings to Premier D. Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister M. Sharett and the new Government, Mr. M. Namir, Histadrut General-Secretary, said that with the participation of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam in the Government for the first time, "we can hope that a new chapter has been opened" for the cooperation of the workers' parties both within the Government and the Histadrut.

It is not possible that the parties work together in the Government and not in the Labour Federation, he said. It is hoped that before the Histadrut conference in December, steps would be taken towards more cooperation and collective responsibility of the three parties.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT BEIT HEVER

RAMLE, Thursday. — Mr. John W. Nicholls, the British Ambassador, said at Beit Hever, near here, today, that "though Britain is being accused of not helping Israel much," he thought that by sending pioneers to this country she was contributing directly to the country's upbuilding. He was speaking at a ceremony dedicating the first group of living quarters at the moshav.

The workers' settlement was founded in 1951 by Mahal volunteers and other immigrants from Britain, and hitherto the settlers had occupied abandoned Arab houses.

The new buildings, of Jerusalem stone, each have two rooms and all conveniences.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Subscribers are requested kindly to note the dates of

Subscription Concert No. 3

Conductor: MANUEL ROSENTHAL

Soloist: MORDECHAI RECHTMANN (Bassoon)

PROGRAMME: Suite No. 1 in C Major — Bach; Concerto for Bassoon and Orchestra —Mozart; "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales"—Ravel; "Jeu de Cartes"—Stravinsky.

TEL AVIV
Ohel Shem Hall, at 8.30 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 17—Series "1"
Sunday, Nov. 20—"Workers"
Monday, Nov. 21—Series "2"
Sunday, Nov. 27—Series "3"
Monday, Nov. 28—Series "4"
Sunday, Dec. 4—Series "5"
Monday, Dec. 5—Series "6"

JERUSALEM
Edison Hall, at 9 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 24

HAIFA
Armon Theatre, at 9 p.m.
Wed., Nov. 30—Series "1"
Thursday, Dec. 1—Series "2"

SOLOMON
Piano Recitals
LAST RECITAL IN TEL AVIV
New Programme
Tomorrow, Saturday, Nov. 12, 8.30 p.m. — Ohel Shem Hall.
TICKETS: Today at the Orchestra's Office, 56 Allenby Rd. (11-1) and tomorrow night at the box office.

ONLY RECITAL IN JERUSALEM
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 9 p.m. — at Edison Hall.
Tickets available at Cahana's, Zion Sq., Jerusalem.

FLOOD DAMAGE

(Continued from Page One)

affected by the floods.

The Care warehouse itself was severely flooded and many parcels were damaged but, through the cooperation of the Municipal authorities, it was quickly cleaned out, the damaged parcels opened and all unspoiled tins delivered to the Social Welfare Department of the Municipality today for distribution to hard-hit families.

The staffs of the Tel Aviv Municipal Engineering and Building Departments were busy today answering calls from householders in various parts of the city whose dwellings had been damaged by the floodwaters.

Behind the facade of a row of shops at 81 Allenby Road, a representative of the Building Department waded this morning through a courtyard in which the water had dislodged some of the paving and had forced a hole underneath a block of flats housing more than a dozen families. He quieted the fears of the tenants, but called the owner's agent to the spot and demanded that he set men to work immediately to discover the extent of the damage and to effect the necessary repairs.

The Municipal Engineer told *The Jerusalem Post* that a downpour like that of two nights ago only happened once every 20 years or more and nowhere could precautions be taken to prevent the type of damage which had been caused. He criticized builders for not having taken heavy rain into account and for building below street level in so many places in the city.

The worst hit areas were still water-bound today. The banks of Wadi Ayalon, near the Montefiore Quarter, which withstood the first test of the year were still too muddy to allow people to use the usual short cut across it from Bitzaron and Givatayim to the Kirya.

A large consignment of clothes for flood victims was handed over to the Municipal clothing store yesterday by Mrs. F. Ginzberg who is in charge of Wizo's supplies. Another consignment for the same purpose has been promised for today.

The Israel Soccer Cup Final between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Petah Tikva Hapoel, scheduled for Saturday, has been postponed owing to the flooding of the Jaffa Hapoel pitch. The game will be played in Ramat Gan next Wednesday, weather permitting.

Tel Aviv had only a slight fall of just over 10mm. during last night. The highest rainfall figure recorded in the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning was in Ramat David, near Haifa, although Haifa Port received less than 10mm. in the same period.

Berlin Compensates For Nazi Tortures

BERLIN, Thursday (UP).— On the 17th anniversary of the ill-famed Nazi "crystal night" when Nazi hoodlums destroyed Jewish shops and homes, the Chief of West Berlin's Interior Department yesterday handed six Jewish women victims cheques for 3,000 marks ($750).

He told the women, who had survived tortures and terror at the Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz, that "the shame and crimes of the Hitler regime can never be forgotten." He said it was "tragic" that the donation was handed out at a time when the Nazi doctor, Karl Klauberg, who committed inhuman experiments on the women at Auschwitz, was welcomed back to West Germany after long imprisonment in Russia.

ZECHOVAL, OHEL VETERAN, DIES

The death took place in Jerusalem yesterday of Simha Zechoval, of the Ohel Theatre. He was 54.

The body of the deceased will be taken to the Ohel Theatre in Tel Aviv early this morning and will lie in state from 10 until the funeral at 11.30 a.m.

Born in Bessarabia, Zechoval interrupted his university studies in 1920 to come to Palestine where he worked in the Petah Tikva citrus groves. He was one of the founders of Ohel in 1925 and has since played some of the most important roles in the theatre's repertory. Jeremiah, in the play of that name, and King Lear were among the 85 roles he presented.

Cables in Brief

VISIT. — The Norwegian Premier, Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, arrived in Moscow by air yesterday on a 12-day goodwill trip. He is the sixth non-Communist Premier to visit Russia since April.

MINISTERS. — President Eisenhower yesterday granted the personal rank of minister to the following career foreign service officers: G. Lewis Jones as Deputy Director of Mission at Teheran; Foy Kohler as Deputy Chief of Mission at Ankara; Gardiner as Deputy Chief of Mission at Karachi, and John Bell in connection with his assignment as Director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Pakistan.

ELECTIONS. — Election of the first West Pakistan legislative assembly, due to have been held within the next two weeks, has been postponed. The main reason was a feud between two West Pakistan Ministers.

URANIUM. — Two elderly prospectors have made New Zealand's first big uranium strike. The ore was found on the coast of South Island by Frederick Cassin 77, of Wellington, and Charles Jacobsen 70, of Picton.

ROYALTY. — King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece arrived in Paris yesterday from Rome to visit the King's 66-year-old uncle, Prince George, who is suffering from respiratory trouble although not "dangerously ill."

SALK VACCINE 75% SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Marion B. Folsom, yesterday said that current reports indicate that the Salk polio vaccine was this year about 75 per cent effective in curbing paralysis among vaccinated children. Speaking before a conference of 150 State and territorial health workers, the Secretary said that reports from 11 states, covering almost five million children, indicate a 75 per cent reduction in the paralytic rate as compared with children of the same ages who were not vaccinated.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
EUROPEAN EDITION

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Harofe Wingate Ave.
Saturday, November 12, 1955, at 8.30 p.m. sharp.
The Israel String Quartet
L. Fenyves, A. Rosenberg-Fenyves (Violins), G. Roehr (Viola), T. Yellin (Cello) and J. Ettlinger (Clarinet).
Programme: Haydn ("Serenade" Quartet), Beethoven (String Quartet op. 131), Mozart (Clarinet Quintet).

YOUR SPOT
for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
ONLY —
One of our specialities:
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
SAVOYA
JAFFA opp. "THE CLOCK"
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

The Israel Ytong Corp. Ltd.
has the pleasure to announce herewith that as from Sunday, November 13 the Telephone Numbers of its Tel Aviv Head Office are
67529, 67520

"CHEN HOTEL"
Kiryat Shmuel, TIBERIAS, Tel. 220.
The most luxurious hotel in town
Reopening on November 15, 1955
AFTER COMPLETE REDECORATION
• SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS.
• PRIVATE SHOWERS AND BATHS.
• CENTRAL HEATING.
• EXQUISITE KASHER CUISINE.
• COURTEOUS SERVICE.
Management: Shmuel Sommerfeld

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE, Management: Lichtenberg-Lipman
MAX Perlman — GITA Galina
"DER AMERIKANER LITVAK"
Tel Aviv: "Beit Hapoel," tonight, Nov. 11, at 8.30.
All proceeds to the Arms for Defence Fund
Tel Aviv: "Beit Hapoel," tomorrow evening, perfs. at 6.30 and 9.
Ramatayim: "Beit Hapoalim," Sun. Nov. 13, at 8.30 p.m.
Ra'anana: "Beit Hapoalim," Mon., Nov. 14, at 8.30 p.m.
Givatayim: "Noga," Tues. Nov. 15, at 8.30 p.m.
Petah Tikva: "Heichal," Wed., Nov. 16, at 8.30 p.m.
Holon: "Armon," Thurs., Nov. 17, at 8.30 p.m.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m. From Saturday, Nov. 12
ALLENBY — 7th week — CINEMASCOPE — Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons — *Desiree*
ARMON DAVID Tel. 29954 — 5th WEEK — Gerard PHILIPPE, Danielle DARRIEUX in LE ROUGE ET LE NOIR — 3.30 — 7 — 9.30
CHEN — 2nd week — A suspenseful and exciting drama MANDY with Phyllis CALVERT, Jack HAWKINS and MANDY
EDEN — Richard Carlson, Julia Adams — CREATURE FROM THE BLACK LAGOON
ESTHER — M.G.M. presents the most dramatic story of temptation ever told *The Prodigal* starring: Lana TURNER, Edmund PURDOM and a cast of thousands — CINEMASCOPE
MIGDALOR — MY SON, MY SON! Starring: Madeleine Caroll, Brian Aherne, Louis Howard
MOGRABI — CINEMASCOPE — The story of Attilla the Hun! Sign of the Pagan — Jeff CHANDLER, Ludmilla TCHERINA — 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.
OPHIR — Jean GABIN, Francoise ARNOUL, Maria FELIX in *French—Cancan* Directed by JEAN RENOIR. Colour by Technicolor
ORION — in COLOR and CINEMASCOPE — Gala performance! Judy Garland, James Mason in *A Star Is Born* — $6,000,000 and 2½ years to make it! Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m. Saturday 3 performances at 5, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
SHDEROTH — One of the best, most stimulating pictures THE WELL
TAMAR — 4th Week — Evening: MARTY — A "U.A." Release — No Reductions. Matinees: 2nd WEEK KISS ME DEADLY — Continuous from 9.45 a.m. (Last show at 3.45 p.m.)
TCHELET — 218 Reh. Ben Yehuda, cor. Rehov Micha will open on Wednesday, Nov. 16 with the magnificent film *Les Amants du Tage* — 3 perfs.: 5—7.15—9.15 p.m. In the afternoon at 3: "THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD"
YARON — 2nd week — Greer GARSON, Robert RYAN in M.G.M.'s finest picture of Heart and Humour — Her Twelve Men — in Technicolor

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Nov. 12, 1955.
PEER Tel. 2232 — 2nd WEEK! Amadeo NAZZARI at his best in the Great Drama PIETA PER CHI CADE (For Father's Sake) Italian Speaking, Hebrew and English subtitles "A Forum Film"
GAL OR Tel. 4567 — Evenings at 4, 6.45 & 9. The Gambler from Natchez — Dale Robertson, Debora Paget. Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon. Big Trees. Tues., Wed., Thurs. INSIDE THE WALLS OF FOLSOM PRISON
ORAN Tel. 4017 — Israel Premiere — *Altri Tempi* (Bygone Years) — Gina Lollobrigida, Vittorio De Sica, Amadeo Nazzari, Folco Lulli.
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4010 — Israel Premiere — CINEMASCOPE — THE VIRGIN QUEEN — Bette Davis, Richard Todd, Joan Collins, Herbert Marshall. Fox Film in colour.
EN DOR Tel. 3421 — Sat., Sun., Mon. The Siege at Red River — Technicolor — Van Johnson, Joanne Dru. Tues., Wed., Thurs. Go, Man, Go! The Harlem Globetrotters, Dane Clark. 3 Perfs. only at 6.45 & 9.
ORLY Tel. 81968 — Central Carmel — SHIRLEY BOOTH was awarded an Oscar "Best Actress" for her performance in Come Back Little Sheba co-starring Burt LANCASTER. Hebrew and French subtitles. 3 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.
ARMON Tel. 4848 — Unusual... Intimate... Revealing! Grace Kelly, James Stewart, in Alfred Hitchcock's *Rear Window* — Technicolor — Hebrew and French subtitles.
MORIAH Tel. 81477 — All the Brothers Were Valiant — Technicolor — Robert Taylor, Stewart Granger, Ann Blyth.
ORION Tel. 4030 — Israel Premiere! Tony Curtis, Piper Laurie in a Tornado of Technicolor, Thrills and Daring Adventures JOHNNY DARK
ATZMON Tel. 6060 — 2nd WEEK! M.G.M.'s new ROSE MARIE in CINEMASCOPE in colour — Ann Blyth, Fernando Lamas, Howard Keel.
MAY Tel. 2885 — YOUNG AT HEART — Technicolor — Frank Sinatra, Doris Day.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 12
ARNON TEL. 4839 — Israel Premiere — LADY GODIVA starring: Maureen O'HARA — George NADER. First startling story of the world most famous ride. Godiva's beauty was her Empire's greatest weapon. A Universal International Picture. Today at 3 p.m.: AIN'T MISBEHAVING
EDEN TEL. 3829 — M.G.M.'s delightful blend of songs, dances and romantic comedy. An outstanding production with Howard Keel — Jane Powell SEVEN BRIDES FOR SEVEN BROTHERS in colour — CINEMASCOPE — Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. Today at 3 p.m.: GREEN FIRE
EDISON Tel. 4056 — 2nd week — Big success in Tel-Aviv (seven weeks). The great Swedish film of the year which deals with the problem of UNWED MOTHERS "La Rancon Du Plaisir" adults only. Hebrew and English Subtitles. Also today at 3 p.m.
ORGIL Tel. 81486 — The greatest spectacle ever stared in the West SITTING BULL — Starring: Dale ROBERTSON, Mary MURPHY, Carol NAISH. Eastman Color—French subtitles — CINEMASCOPE — Friday: DIAL "M" FOR MURDER
STUDIO Tel. 4056 — 2nd WEEK — The immortal story by Daphne du Maurier. The unforgettable picture with the unforgettable team of actors Laurence OLIVIER, and Joan FONTAINE in *Rebecca* also today, Fri., at 3 p.m.
ORION TEL. 2814 — CINEMASCOPE — A lovely and enchanting Musical *Daddy Long Legs* (Color De Luxe) Starring: Fred ASTAIRE, Leslie CARON (of "Lili" Fame) Hebrew and French Subtitles
ORNA Tel. 4739 — 2nd WEEK — 4 beds — 4 women, 4 love affairs, bold and daring *Secrets D'Alcove* Starring: Martine CAROLE, Francoise ARNOUL, Vittorio De SICA. Hebrew and English Subtitles
RON TEL. 5104 — A sparkling comedy adapted from the play "WHO IS SYLVIA" by Terence Rattigan The Man Who Loved Redheads with lovely blue-eyed, red-haired Prima Ballerina MOIRA SHEARER as four entirely different characters. This is the Comedy You've Been Waiting For. Distributed by FORUM FILM. Today at 3 p.m. WOMAN'S PRISON
ZION HALL — Micheline Presle—Georges Marchal and a cast of thousands in The Sins of Pompeii — Astounding spectacle, all the splendour of a decadent roman Empire. Friday at 3 p.m. REAR WINDOW
TEL-OR TEL. 3570 — AUDIE MURPHY—DAN DURYEA—SUSAN CABOT—ABBE LANE — A killer writes the Law "RIDE CLEAR OF DIABLO" — Today Friday at 3 p.m.: TAZA SON OF COCHISE

Fanny and Marc Rozelaar
take pleasure in inviting their friends and relatives to the BAR MITZVA of their son
Aharon Uri
on Saturday, November 19, 1955. Service at the Beit Y'Shurun Synagogue, Ibn Gabirol, Entrance 5, Rehov Keren Kayemet, Jerusalem, at 8.15 a.m. Reception at home: 6 Rehov Shlomo Molcho, 4.30-7 p.m.
This is the only invitation.

Our deepest gratitude to all our friends and acquaintances who expressed their condolences on the death of our beloved
Richard Stiefel
ז"ל
Maria Stiefel, Herzliya-B
Kurt and Ruth Caseriel, Ramat Gan.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
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TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin. P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 4261/3.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat. P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4894. (2 lines).
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.23.000 Foreign IL.24.000 per year.

Friday, November 11, 1955
Heshvan 26, 5716. — Rabbi 27, 1275

HAD it not become something like a tradition in this country that governments should only resign over matters of minor importance, one might almost imagine that we are again in the throes of a cabinet crisis, so violent have been the public reactions of Mr. Eshkol's coalition partners to the speech that was delivered in his name to the Productivity Institute in Tel Aviv last week. They have stressed most emphatically their intention to obtain a major wage increase for industrial workers in the near future in spite of his warning that he would regard this as a boon to Israel's enemies and the start of a runaway inflation.

THE WAGES SHOWDOWN

Time will show whether this opinion-split over what is now the most important single issue of domestic policy can be healed in a satisfactory manner and a working formula found that would allow the Government to exert a positive influence in this vital matter. But while both factions are mustering their forces for the showdown that is to take place shortly at Histadrut headquarters, the "man in the street," too, should make up his mind as regards two decisive aspects of the problem.

The question to be considered is whether a general wage rise of 10 to 15 per cent can be brought about at this juncture without a rise in the prices of manufactured goods and, as a sequel, a drop in the purchasing power of our currency. Those who maintain that such a course can be steered successfully — though it would be unique in the economic history of modern industrial nations — point to the present high level of profits, which they claim could be reduced in favour of the wage-earners. It is questionable whether such a scheme would bear a reasoned statistical analysis, but even assuming that the profit margins were sufficiently wide, it is difficult to see what would prevent manufacturers, contractors, traders and farmers in an economy that is already booming, and which must continue large non-profit and at present non-productive development projects and welfare schemes, from raising prices for their products and services (even in order to maintain, and not to increase, profits) as they feel the tidal wave of new purchasing power enter the domestic market.

Of course, the Government could resort to a complete system of price controls, rationing and similar devices, but past experience of their practical effectiveness is not convincing, and it is doubtful whether the groups seeking the wage increase would be satisfied to receive it linked to controls. However, if the wage rise is unavoidable, and is believed likely to let loose inflationary pressure, can the Government evade responsibility in the matter? To ask this question by no means spells opposition to the present practice of free wage agreements or a demand for the imposition of a wage-stop. Can the Government abstain from taking action against a threat to the stability of our currency where the danger can clearly be attributed to an over-rapid rise of money in circulation, or must it intervene in whatever manner the circumstances may warrant, either by means of taxes, by credit and monetary measures, by changing the level of investment expenditure or by whatever other means it may have at its disposal in order to counteract the excessive demand for currency?

So far the supreme responsibility of the Cabinet for the economic welfare of the country has not been rejected even in countries with a long-standing tradition of socialist governments, and it would be clearly suicidal to demand such renunciation in this country, and more particularly at the present juncture, when new and heavy demands on money and manpower may be made at any moment by the needs of national security. At the same time, it might be healthier for all concerned to link a renewed wage-freeze with some stringent investigation and control of excess profits.

Letter from Paris

France Preparing for Elections

By MAURICE CARR

SIGNS of the coming general elections are already visible on the Paris boulevards. Wooden billboards — bare as yet, but soon to be plastered with lists of candidates for the National Assembly — have been affixed, box-fashion, around tree trunks at strategic points.

Normally the National Assembly should end its term of life next summer. But a motley majority of Deputies, ranging from Right-wingers to Communists, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, M. Edgar Faure, plumped for snap elections within a month, in December. The sudden haste to go to the country is attributable to the fear which M. Mendes-France and his band of reformers have inspired in all those parliamentarians who, for different reasons, are addicted to the existing order — or rather disorder — of things.

The Mendesists have ambitions to bring off a national renaissance. M. Mendes-France has already gathered around himself some of the keenest minds in the country, whose outlook is best expressed by the Catholic writer, Francois Mauriac, in the new Mendesist daily paper "L'Express." Mauriac contributes a column of random "Writing-Pad Notes," in which he as it were vomits with disgust over the uncleanliness of French public life today. His virulent moralizing invective is something new in journalism, though it can be traced back to an ancient model — that of the Hebrew prophets.

Liberals Need Time

The Mendesist "brains trust" has produced a detailed plan of social, economic and political reform to be carried out in the lifetime of the next National Assembly. To make a reality of the dream, the Mendes group, which has but lately gained control of the important Radical Party machine, needs at least a few months in which to mobilize public support and establish a grand electoral alliance with the Socialist Party and other progressive elements; if victorious at the polls, a liberal coalition government would be formed under M. Mendes-France, contractually committed to the implementation of a five-year programme of national renovation.

It is, of course, by no means certain that the Mendesists can win even if elections are held in due season, next summer. It is almost inevitable, however, that they will lose if the hustings are organised here and now.

It is easy to see why Right-wingers, so-called Independents, pro-Vatican M.R.P. members and Communists all voted in the National Assembly for immediate elections, that is, for maintenance of the *status quo*. From the individual Deputy's point of view, the parliament as at present constituted has many advantages. The National Assembly is a boiling cauldron in which a hotchpotch of small parties and splinter groups swirl around by convection. With the shifting ingredients, governments are constantly being made and unmade. Any Deputy can with luck become a Minister. More than 200 members of the current Assembly are in fact ex-Ministers, entitled to be addressed for the rest of their lives, according to French usage, as *Monsieur le Ministre* — or *Monsieur le Président* if they are ex-Premiers. Indomitable integrity survives in the Palais Bourbon, but is deprecated. In the general chaos, Deputies have profitable opportunities to look after the interests of outside pressure-groups in financial, legal, police, political and other affairs. Intrigue and corruption haunt the parliamentary lobbies.

It is not difficult to explain why the Communists voted for perpetuation of this kind of Assembly, even though they themselves have been treated in it as "untouchables" for the past few years. Communism is a movement of revolt; if things are allowed to deteriorate sufficiently, there may in the end well be a popular revulsion liable to sweep the Communist party to power, possibly in the framework of a "People's Front" which will be revolutionary in character, unlike the Mendes brand of democratic reformism.

More complex are the motives which impelled M. Faure to place himself at the head of the opposition to the Mendesist challenge, even though he, too, is a Radical party leader. Intellectually, M. Faure and M. Mendes-France are equals; but their temperament is very different. Messianic Mendes believes that the masses, and especially the youth of France, are filled with noble aspirations which can be fulfilled by inspired leadership. Down-to-earth Faure holds that the fabric of humanity is no better than it should be, and has to be handled circumspectly if it is not to come apart in one's hands. Consequently, in practical politics M. Mendes-France will have no truck with "reactionaries" while M. Faure is prepared to collaborate with them, cleverly bending them to his will, as he has done in the Moroccan business.

There is, moreover, acute personal feeling between these two most brilliant of contemporary French politicians. When Mendes was ousted from the Premiership a year ago, only to be succeeded by his own Foreign Minister and close friend Faure, he considered that he had been betrayed. So angry was he at the time that during a protocolar visit to Faure, he insisted that Faure should not see him to the door. Mendes did not want to be publicly caught in the act of shaking hands with his "disloyal" successor.

Intensely dramatic was the confrontation, the other day, between Faure and Mendes at the Radical Congress here. The overwhelming majority of delegates, staunch Mendesists, hissed the Prime Minister and called upon him and his Radical Cabinet colleagues to stop the "trick" elections or get out of the Radical Party. This demonstration had the blessing of the Radical near-divinity, Edouard Herriot. And as a result there may now be a compromise on the date for the general elections, an amended electoral law, and possibly even, in the long run, a reconciliation between Faure and Mendes.

Looking back on the phenomenal instability of French governments since the Liberation, one has to admit that it is almost miraculous that the affairs of State are no worse off than they are. Parliament has got along rather like a drunkard who by some marvellous instinct of self-preservation staggers out of the way of danger and death at the last moment. But the National Assembly cannot afford to lurch along in this irresponsible way for ever. If the next general elections do not yield a reasonable parliament and a strong government, then France will inevitably lose North Africa, the Saar, the respect of others, her own self-respect and the title of a Great Power.

HEARD ABROAD

I don't like to see masterpieces wrecked to make a holiday for the damn silly public.
— Sir Thomas Beecham

Some boys think the three Rs mean recreation, rest and relaxation. — Dr. S.E. Best, headmaster, Doncaster Grammar School.

Archbishops are frequently maligned.—The Archbishop of Canterbury

If there is one thing about which the experts are not expert, it is war. — Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

When you're had one heart attack, you shouldn't try for two.
— Eddie Cantor.

The private motor car is the most inefficient means of transport we have in this city ... We must put people back on the rails
— Mr. Frank Simon, executive director of the New York Metropolitan Rapid Transport Commission.

The Labour Party needs men brought up in the present age. Not, as I was, in the Victorian age. — Clement Attlee.

If a man has good manners and is not afraid of other people he will get by, even if he is stupid. — Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education

Thus Spake Colonel Nasser

An Exclusive Interview

By JOSEF SRYCH

Midnight in Cairo. In the antechamber of the Revolution Command Council Headquarters in ex-King Farouk's old pleasure house on the Nile. About two dozen, well-dressed, distinguished gentlemen are engaged in a quiet, but intent conversation: They are the Ambassadors, Special Envoys and the Military, Economic, Cultural Attaches, not to speak of a couple of American Senators, who go around dropping silver dollars into specially prepared "Re-Armament Boxes," strategically placed between the front paws of ancient Egyptian goddesses.

Against the opposite wall idle the foreign correspondents of the world press. Some are helping themselves to drinks; others, who have already had their interview with Colonel Nasser, are interviewing each other.

A BUGLE call from the "Free Officers Revolutionary Headquarters." At last my turn had come. As soon as the door leading to the main hall opened, I fell on my knees and approached the chair in which I supposed that the Great Man was seated, hitting the floor with my forehead at regular intervals.

"Leish ente huna? Leish ente huna?" asked a loud voice. Its owner stepped forward and put his foot on my bent neck, polishing the points of his army boots on my hair. Presently he addressed a guard in the room. "Who is that? I thought we had received all the Ambassadors already?"

"Your Excellency," I said, trembling with excitement and looking up under his well cut breeches. "I may look like a foreign Ambassador in this position, but I'm only a reporter who came for an interview. (My colleagues were right. Gamal Nasser was a tall and handsome man of about 37 with shining white teeth, a brilliant easy smile ... and very heavy army boots.)

A phone rang. A sinister and tense voice said through the receiver: "The Jews are in Tel Aviv. I'm ready to move with my soldiers now." "Hold it until daylight and then call me first," answered the Colonel. "I'm the only moderate among hotheads," he remarked with a fine smile, helping me to get up from my aching knees. Then he held a copy of "Time" magazine with his beautiful portrait on the cover in front of my nose.

"A reporter, eh? Could you have written that?"

"Yes and no." I was trying to handle a rather precarious situation diplomatically: "I'm going to quote the best parts to make my interview sound more real and authoritative."

"Splendid, splendid," exclaimed the Colonel. "Splendid. Quote all of it, from the first word to the last."

"Including the little passage where you stated that your officers were corrupt, dishonest, and venal, General?"

"Not General: Colonel. But just call me Gamal, as some American correspondents did. I like it."

"Just call me Joseph, Gamal" I said. "I like it, too."

"Joseph? Joseph of Egypt?" asked the Colonel, showing his white teeth.

"Well, not exactly, Your Highness," I said. "But from the same geographical region, so to speak."

"You wouldn't be an Israeli, would you?" asked the Colonel, gripping my shoulder. "For if you are we will destroy you. With an army of 500,000 men. Not including the famous Suicide Squads and our immortal heroes, the Marauders. With British tanks, Czech guns, American jets and Russian submarines. We will encircle you from the North, the East and the South and push you into the sea. And do you know what I'm going to do to the World Zionist conspiracy in America, Britain, France?"

"I know," I said. "I read the 'New York Post.' You are going to encircle it from the North, the East and the South and push it into the sea."

"Then, jump," he shouted, opening a window overlooking a stone yard five stories below. "You are the first. The other members of the conspiracy will follow. Hopla."

"All right, I'll jump," I said. "I'll jump. But mark my words. I didn't conspire — not in America, not in Britain and not in France. I was born in Olomouc. Olmuetz. In Czechoslovakia. Cze-cho-slo-va-kia." I repeated, stressing every syllable.

"Czechoslovakia? Did I hear aright, Czechoslovakia? Stop!" The Colonel had caught my coat. "I forbid you to jump. I forbid it. Come, Brother, let me embrace you. *Zdravstvuyte, tovarish. Kak pozhivuyes ... Harasho?*"

"I'm sorry, Excellency," I said. "I don't speak Arabic."

"Arabic? Oh, you are a joker! You know that was Czechoslovakian! That's the way the representatives of the Skoda works greeted each other when they came to deal with us. Of course it isn't Arabic."

"It isn't Czech," I said.

"Then I suppose it must be some other language," said the Colonel, having his usual brainwave.

"Be that as it may ... to come to the point, your Lordship," I hazarded, "could you tell our readers ... hm, our readers would like to know ... how you turned the trick. I mean how you managed ... to make East and West do what I did a while ago ..." I shuddered, recalling the weight of his boot on my neck.

Nasser cleared his throat. "It is very easy indeed. You simply have to make your friends fear you more than they love you, and your enemies love you more than they fear you."

"Your Excellency Gamal," I exclaimed, "you turn the boring duty of an interview into the most fascinating pleasure. Now I see what "Time" meant when it wrote that you are the best hope for a stable, decent Government. What disarming candour, what earnestness of purpose, what wisdom what whirlwind of spirit!"

"Don't be a fool," confided the Colonel, bending close to my ear. "Don't be a fool. My mind only seems to be so brilliant, because the others" — he pointed towards the antechamber — "have no mind at all. But just let me make the first wrong decision, let me take the first wrong risk ..."

At this very moment the telephone rang. Nasser lifted the receiver. "Shall I move now?" asked a tense, sinister voice. "With my soldiers? The Jews are still in Tel Aviv."

"For God's sake, General, where do you expect them to be?" shouted the Colonel, and banged down the receiver. I gave him a long questioning look. He shook his head. Not yet. Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser hadn't taken the wrong risk. Not yet.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations President Eisenhower stated that the U.S. would not contribute to an arms race in the Middle East, but that it would be ready to consider Israel's request for arms needed for self-defence. Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden stated that the U.K. will try to find a common ground for a settlement of the Israel-Arab dispute. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion repeated Israel's offer of peace with Egypt to Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Chief Truce Supervisor, who left for Cairo to discuss the tense situation with Premier Nasser. Egypt, meanwhile, kept silent on the U.N.'s proposals for peace in the El Auja (Nitzana) border area, while Israel assured the U.N. of its support in so far as the recommendations protected Israel's rights. Foreign Minister Sharett left for a fortnight's visit to the U.S. where he will address Bond Drive and U.J.A. rallies and will probably meet American policy-makers. Cuba's first Minister to Israel presented his letters of credence to President Ben-Zvi.

On the Borders Egypt kept up its nightly forays into and over Israel. Jet planes violated Israel territory in the Eilat area, and Egyptian guns fired on a mobile patrol in the vicinity. An attack by *fedayeen* on Beit Kama in the Shoval area was beaten off. Jordan was warned by Israel not to disturb the peace on the border after Jordanian infiltrators tried in vain to blow up two houses in Sde Hemed, near Kfar Saba.

Coalition The new five-party coalition Government headed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion received a 73-32 vote of confidence (Agudat Yisrael abstained), and after the members were sworn in, they were received by the President.

Economy A budget deficit of IL.34m. was noted for the first six months of the fiscal year. The trade balance worsened during the first nine months as exports remained static compared to last year and imports rose by ten per cent.

Weather Torrential rains brought both blessing and curse: they inundated the Tel Aviv area, blocked transportation, flooded houses, but they also drove away hordes of locusts and hastened the citrus-picking season.

'Biggest Apartment House' Miniature Slum

By CHARLES B. WEISS

A FIRE trap, a health hazard and a prep school for a reformatory are all housed in the sprawling tenement at the foot of Jaffa Road known as the Fast Hotel, once the luxury gathering place for Jerusalem society.

Overlooking the Old City, yet not a part of it, the Fast was, till the outbreak of World War II, the home away from home for those who wanted a room with bath and European cuisine, but did not care to patronise a Jewish hotel. The building was confiscated by the British Army from its German proprietors in 1939 and used as an officers' hostel. It never regained its former glory. On the borderline between the Arab and Jewish sections of the town in 1948, the fighting raged in its very lobby, and the roof served as an advanced position for Israel snipers. When the shooting stopped, house-hungry Jerusalemites squatted in the vacant rooms, although a section of the building was blown up during the fighting. Today, with a chequered history extending over 60 years and 15 years of neglect, its age is beginning to tell.

There are nearly 100 families living in the Fast, but the turnover is understandably great. On the border, the side of the building facing the Old City wall was evacuated during last year's constant shooting. Many of the tenants found greener pastures and never returned ... Nevertheless, the average key money paid for a "luxury flat" — what was once a room and bath with the bath divided into a kitchen



Fast Hotel, a Jerusalem landmark, has become, through neglect, a miniature slum. Picture shows children playing on stairs of dilapidated entrance hall under electric meters onto which water drips. Photo By Hirshbain

— is more than IL4,000, with a line of takers.

Though they pay only IL2-5 a month in rent, the tenants are justifiably indignant at the advanced state of decay. Just last month, part of the ceiling in the second floor corridor, a chunk of plaster weighing about 30 kilograms, fell next to a group of children whose only playground is the musty hallway. Damp seeping through the asphalted roof stains the ceilings, and leaves room for suspicion that more plaster will fall. Water pipes have been stolen from the walls and the banister guarding the stairwell nods and waves in the constant draught blowing through the building.

In view of all their more immediate complaints, the danger of fire seemed very academic to those of the 500 people living under this ancient roof with whom we had an opportunity to talk.

But when the water tanks overflow in summer, as occasionally happens, a steady stream drips onto the board to which are affixed the electric meters. More than once, smoke has been seen pouring out of the short-circuited connections, smudging the wall. In winter it is a daily occurence.

The electrical installations are old and often entirely exposed; sections of the flooring are of incongruous parquet, a relic of happier times; nearly every family cooks, many of them on potentially explosive primuses; only two exits leading to rickety staircases serve the entire second floor, comprising some 60 rooms, and the long corridors are cluttered up with extra baggage, closets and empty packing crates of unknown ownership. The doors are all replacements fashioned by the tenants, a combustible assortment of crate tops and tinder wood patches. In some places, plaster shed from the walls has revealed inflammable European-style wood lathing underneath. As a hotel, the building would have its licence revoked; as Jerusalem's largest apartment house, there is no law to cover it.

The Fast Hotel building was under the care of the Custodian of Abandoned Property till 1952, when it was returned to its owners, the Armenian Patriarchate. Not anxious to assume responsibility for the uninvited tenants, the Patriarchate has carried out only relatively minor repairs. The Armenian vicar who weekly crosses the lines to collect the rent sympathizes with the financial plight of his tenants, of whom 40 per cent are non-paying. He rarely visits the building itself but holds his court in the Mercantile Bank opposite.

Vicar Tight for Money

One of the largest landowners in Israel, the Patriarchate has difficulty in raising the £500 from all its properties which it is allowed to take out of the country in sterling every month towards the support of the church in the Old City. Money spent on taxes and repairs demanded by the Jerusalem Municipality absorbed more than the IL3,000 brought in by the Fast Hotel during all of last year, the Vicar said. "Our only hope of renovating the building is the £80,000 which we have asked from the Armons for war damages. If we get that, we intend to put it back into the building," he added.

In the meantime, the tenants are left to their own devices.

Health standards are below criticism. Not every apartment has a toilet, and some even lack a wash basin. There are several community toilets which serve 12 of the "low cost" flats each. A loyal army of cats, none of them housebroken, fight an unending war with the prolific rat and mouse population. Between the wild life, the children and the occasional uncovered bins used as garbage pails, the corridors have a distinct aroma all their own.

The children, deprived of their rightful open spaces, find outlets for their energies in tormenting the domestic animals and the other small fry. The roof, within shouting distance of the Old City, has no barrier to keep children from slipping off the edge. It is a popular sports ground for the younger set. Shouts of abuse and recrimination ring throughout the building, especially in the morning hours, as this melting pot of immigrants from all countries boils and bubbles.

Readers' Letters

DOUBLE-DECKER BUSES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A few days prior to the departure of the bus cooperatives' purchasing commission, which will order some 500 buses in England, perhaps it would be wise to know the real reasons for the steadfast refusal of the companies to acquire any double-deckers.

Most of the arguments used by the companies so far in favour of their stand, e.g., narrow streets and low trees, can hardly be accepted. Streets in most English towns are much narrower and a good many of them are tree-lined.

Does the public know that a double-decker with a carrying capacity of two "normal" buses costs about 50 per cent less than two buses? Do people realise that double-deckers would ultimately mean having only half the usual bus traffic on our roads? Have traffic authorities ever considered what that might mean to our jammed streets? The bus companies argue that a "Chausson" or "Tiger" takes nearly the same number of passengers as a double-decker. Even if that were true, what they mean is standing passengers (for safety reasons no "standees" are allowed on the upper deck of a double-decker).

Will the bus companies be ready to admit that the real reason for their refusal to admit double-deckers is, in fact, that this would reduce their revenue, kept up by immense numbers of people crammed standing into buses?

Yours, etc.
JOHANAN BASS

Tel Aviv, September 22.

Ministry Replies

We would assure your correspondent that this Ministry has considered the possibility of using double-decker buses but has found the practical arguments against their use overwhelming. The current trend in bus and trolleybus operation, all over the world, is towards the single-decker. Even in Britain, the traditional home of the double-decker, cities such as Glasgow and Edinburgh are experimenting with the use of the single-decker while the London Transport Executive is considering the introduction of driver-conductor operated single-deckers.

The arguments justifying this trend can be summarised as follows:

1) The modern high-capacity single-decker bus (trolleybus or tram) has a carrying capacity almost 50 per cent greater than that of the most modern double-decker.

2) It is the "pay-as-you-enter" system of fare collection which makes possible the carrying of a large number of standing passengers, and though numerous experiments have been made to adapt this system to a double-decker, none has proved successful. Consequently there is no alternative to the use of a "roving conductor" on double-deckers, and this automatically drastically reduces the number of passengers that can be carried.

3) As a consequence of the smaller carrying capacity of the double-decker, operating costs per passenger-kilometre are considerably higher than for the single-decker.

4) The single-decker, with its low centre of gravity, is much safer in operation than the double-decker while its lower overhead clearance gives it much greater flexibility of operation. Even in Europe there are roads, crossed by low bridges or underpasses, on which it is not possible to employ the double-decker, while on Israel roads the prevalence of overhead electric and telephone cables presents a further hazard.

For all the above reasons, therefore, this Ministry concurs with the decision of the operators, the bus cooperatives, not to acquire double-decker buses.

Yours, etc.
MICHAEL BARR
Controller of Road Transport

Jerusalem, October 24.

Eshed Replies

The main reasons which determined our choice of bus are as follows: —

1) A double-decker always needs two men at work — the conductor and the driver—while our bus of the Royal Tiger type, with 51 seats (altogether nine seats less than the double-decker) requires only the driver.

2) The travelling speed is greatly reduced because of the time lost while passengers go up to and down from the upper deck. On the average, the travelling time of the single-decker is about 40 per cent less than the double-decker.

3) Amortisation and fuel expenditure are much greater on double-deckers.

4) The use of an additional nine seats does not justify the maintenance of buses of this kind because they are exploited to their full extent for only a few hours (four to five out of 16 working hours) during the day.

The writer's supposition that the companies are not interested in introducing this kind of machine for fear of reducing their profit is thus without foundation. While it is correct that a double-decker costs 50 per cent less than two ordinary buses, the truth is that neither the public nor the companies benefit from this type of bus.

Yours, etc.
Public Relations Officer

Tel Aviv, October 20.

MOETZET HAPOALOT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With regard to your correspondent's article entitled "The Girl from Basra," in your issue of September 23, which concerns activities for Arab women, we should like to point out that Miss Nusha Darwish is employed jointly by the General Council of Women Workers (Moetzet Hapoalot) and the Arab Department of the Histadrut, and her work has been initiated and encouraged throughout by these two bodies.

We should also like to say that the interest and admiration of the Arab women for the organized working women of Israel and their intense wish to follow our example is the main driving force in that particular sphere of work. The club in Nazareth described in your article is in fact the Moetzet Hapoalot Club.

Yours, etc.
BEBA IDELSON
General Secretary,
Moetzet Hapoalot

Tel Aviv.

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The New China is a Land of Shortages

Soviet Equipment Working Wonders, But...

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

UNTIL recently the Chinese would not say exactly where it was. But times change. Changchun lay a little to the north-east and, beyond, the Manchurian plain stretched away to distant, indignant mountains. We were standing in the central avenue of the No. 1 Motor Factory, Communist China's first plant to produce road transport.

The main shops of the factory, from foundries to belt assembly, were all designed to turn out each year 30,000 "Liberation" trucks — the Chinese version of the Type 150 Russian Zis (4-ton) lorry. At the end of the avenue lay a power station equipped with Soviet generators. To the right was a gas-producing plant built to Soviet design. Fifty Soviet advisers stood by on the spot, ready to teach the Chinese their manufacturing manners. And out of eight largely completed shops seven were empty and silent, waiting for the gift of life from Russia — for the machinery without which they were nothing.

The Soviet Union is assisting China with the designs, construction and equipment of 156 major industrial projects like this one. There are between 30,000 and 50,000 Soviet experts here who advise the Chinese on everything from industry to agriculture and from oil-prospecting to education. Some 2,800 Chinese students are being given technical training in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Union has provided the vast Anshan Iron and Steel Combine with a complete seamless tube plant, has equipped an entire steel rolling mill which heats, cools, presses, throws around and cuts to size 1,800 tons of railway lines and bridge girders a day, and has rebuilt the Anshan sheet steel works.

Soviet furnaces heat Chinese iron up to 1,300 degrees centigrade, Soviet craneshovels pitch the fuel into their glowing mouths, and with the flick of a switch a diminutive Chinese girl sends a Soviet travelling conveyor the size of a railway bridge to pick up 20 tons of almost incandescent steel and drop them elsewhere. Seventy-five per cent of all China's imports come from the Soviet bloc and 94 per cent of these are heavy industrial equipment.

Quick Independence

Chinese propaganda never fails to say thank you, and in Manchuria technical directors constantly praise the excellence of Russian methods and machines. But Soviet experts all work on short-term contracts and as soon as a plant is built and running they are packed off home.

Elsewhere I have often found Chinese managers and officials curiously reluctant to admit their debt to the U.S.S.R. At the expanded Shanghai Cable and Wire Factory, in fact, the director grudgingly agreed that Elder Brother had lent a hand only after ten minutes of offensive grass-questioning. The Chinese would give much to be independent of Russia. There is considerable speculation as to how Peking is paying for all this aid. Soviet capacity in Manchuria after the war has not been forgotten.

But while the U.S.S.R. makes considerable sacrifices to provide China with enough technicians she cannot possibly meet more than a fraction of this country's needs in equipment. Consequently many observers consider the alleged expansion of Chinese industry little more than an elaborate hoax.

This is largely the fault of those over-enthusiastic Chinese bureaucrats who are forever cooking up fanciful figures and making questionable claims which obscure the praiseworthy if more modest reality. "Taking 1949 as 100," they say (a favourite form of statistical double-think), "the production of steel in Shanghai rose to 6,200 in 1954." Perhaps, but Shanghai's steel production in 1949 was nothing short of ridiculous.

The Western embargo on strategic exports to China is laughingly dismissed by a senior official: "We are short of nothing essential, the embargo is hitting the exporter, not us." Yet in the technical ministries it is a constant subject of frank complaint. Again, you are told in Peking that China can now sell 6,000-watt generators abroad, but in Shanghai you discover they have only just built a prototype of the thing. And one could give a dozen other examples like this.

The Chinese like to spin dreams of a smoke-grimed future, in which China will be just one big industrial eyesore. Nevertheless, even if they are apt to confuse present and future, their plans remain impressive. China is to construct 694 major industrial projects and 1,000 secondary ones. By 1957, under the first Five-Year Plan, she will produce 4,120,000 tons of steel, against 1,349,000 today. Coal output will jump from 66 to 113 million tons, cotton bolts (rolls of cloth) from 111 to 165 million. In the years to follow this country will be making hundreds of things she has never made before. She will construct 1,500 miles of new railways, build 600,000 tons of shipping, harness her great savage rivers for the first time in history, and much else besides. Can she do it all?

IN 1949 the People's Government took over a China which had been fought over for 25 years with monotonous regularity. Much of her heterogeneous foreign plant had been pillaged or destroyed. Industry had to be rebuilt and then expanded — evenly.

Co-ordination so far has been uneven, and the Chinese, somewhat appropriately, are like jugglers trying to keep all the balls in the air. China, for example, has virtually no road transport, and since the railways must therefore take the strain, although rolling stock is insufficient, ingenious methods have been devised for enlarging goods trucks and boosting the power of existing locomotives. But heavier trains entail building stronger bridges, and longer trains mean that every passing-bay must be lengthened also (for Chinese railways are mainly single-tracked still). Again, No. 1 Motor Factory will require a series of subsidiary plants to produce plugs, glass, tyres and batteries if it is to make sense, and I have already watched the steel rolling mill at Anshan knock-off promptly at four p.m., while only eight out of ten of the neighbouring iron furnaces were operating and the steel furnaces were working at 70 per cent capacity, for Anshan limps — sometimes for lack of raw materials, sometimes because its output cannot be absorbed smoothly.

China is a land of shortages. China is short of tractors, but, for the time being, where she could make tractors she has started to make bulldozers. These are needed in smaller quantities, and therefore use less petrol. For China is short of petrol. China is also short of machine tools, telephone and radio equipment, mining gear, electricity, steel plate and chemicals. She suffers from bottlenecks caused by lack of oil tankers, river boats, rail-laying machinery, cranes, precision instruments and non-ferrous metals. Bamboo is made to serve as a substitute for iron as casing material! Iron acts as a substitute for copper in flashlights, door-handles and one hundred other minor items that nibble like piranha at China's raw riches. There is a constant call for increased production, but it is always coupled with a demand for greater economy.

Above all, China is short of technicians in every field. "What are my headaches?" the deputy director of No. 1 Motor Factory queried. "They run in series. First, we had to build this place. Then we had to install some subsidiary machinery. Next came organization of the preliminary work. Soon there will be more machinery, the question of management, and, finally, full production, in two to three years' time. We started by knowing almost nothing, and each time we have to learn from the beginning — often by our own mistakes."

These technical directors in China — honest, enthusiastic, able and wholly credible — are far better propagandists than all the heady reckoners in Peking.



Sheet Steel turned out by the No. 2 Sheet Steel Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, completed in 1954.
Hsinhua Agency.

Meanwhile, the Anshan Combine employs 78,000 workers, where half that number would probably suffice. The Chiang An railway repair shop near Hankow has doubled the number of its employees since 1949, although additions to the plant have been relatively few. China is making up for lack of know-how with numbers, and increases in production fully justify this policy. In 1949 Chiang An repaired only 14 engines in the whole year; today, nine examples of that ultimate obscenity, a dissected locomotive, can be seen on the stocks at any one time and the annual output is 90. The Anshan Combine has increased steel production by about 45 per cent in the past five years.

Beyond these achievements, the Chinese are thickening up their railway network, extending tele-communications to the most distant provincial towns, drilling systematically for oil in Sinkiang, constructing new steel combines at Wuhan and Paotow, and linking North and South China for the first time with a mile-long road and rail bridge over the turbulent Yangtse Kiang.

The technicians will gradually be forthcoming, for the great new industrial university at Mukden is churning out graduates, and every large factory runs its own technical courses. And the workers are working. Norms, bonuses, autocritiques, model housing for "model workers," watchful Government cadres, painfully conscientious efficiency and sheer nationalistic appeal combine to make the industrious Chinese even more industrious.

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EVERY factory has its own workers' dormitory springing up beside it. The workshops of Changchun are flanked by a town for 20,000, with its own tramway, co-operatives, hospital, nurseries, schools, public baths, and canteens. For the worker, the factory area becomes his whole self-sufficient single-minded cosmos, and its purpose his reason for existence.

But this is a land in which you must make 100 million radio sets in order to bring the six o'clock news into every household, a land that would need the combined output of China and the United States to light an electric lamp in every living room. China's first, and sometimes jerky, steps in industrialization may therefore seem insignificant both in terms of the amenities afforded to the country and its people, and by comparison with the development in much smaller States. Not only, however, did China start with severe handicaps, but it must always be remembered that she has been at it for only five years, during which she made a major military effort in the Korean War.

Today, with the period of rehabilitation over and the harder, less evidently rewarding, task of new construction ahead, the Government is boldly set upon developing heavy industry, and the people must pay with continued austerity. Exaggerated claims of progress made deserve to be derided, but the resources, the intelligence, the implacable central control, and 600 million Chinese are here to set the country fully on its feet. And only a fool sneers at the temporary weakness of a convalescent giant.

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VISITOR'S GALLERY

Pen Fighter

AT 77, Bernard G. Richards considers himself "part of Jewish-American history." His tale, in the form of Memoirs he is writing, is that of an effort to preserve Jewish communal life in a non-Jewish world — an effort which, he now admits, is bound to failure. This is his first visit to Israel, about which he has spoken and written so much, but he did not have to stay here long to convince himself that "this is the Real Thing" — the only place in the World where Jews are Jews merely by living like everybody else.

After a lifetime devoted to Jewish communal life in America it is a conclusion uttered without acrimony. One does not feel beaten when overpowered by History. And Mr. Richards' account of his times will be the story of his fights with History.

In America, they were termed "the struggle for democracy in Jewish life." Fifty years ago, when the wave of Jewish immigration to America was rising, the native Jews and older immigrants met their brothers from Eastern Europe with dismay—and a little contempt.

The East European immigrants refused to be bullied. It was against the autocratic tendencies of the assimilated Jews that the Kehillah was founded in New York. It was sponsored by Dr. Yehuda L. Magnes, later President of the Hebrew University. Young Richards flew the standard of the revolt, serving as the Kehillah's executive secretary.

The Kehillah did not last long. But it was followed by other attempts to organize Jewish life on a democratic basis. B.G.R. — he was known as "B.G." to many friends — went on fighting with his pen. "Characterised by an intensity of feeling as well as devastating satire, his writings, vigorous, vehement and sometimes verging on virulence, proved to be a powerful weapon in the warfare of a desperate battle," a biographer once wrote about him.

For the past 20 years, B.G.R. has headed the Jewish Information Bureau. "I have written so many articles on Israel and Zionism without ever being here. It was somehow a relief to see that I had not been mistaken," he chuckled.

S.S.

THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION (1)

A Seared Soul in a Living Body

By YEHOSHUA GILBOA

In this series of articles the writer will attempt, after a survey of the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union, to evaluate Russia's attitude towards the Jewish question and Israel.

THE vast expanses of the Russian Empire were the home of three million Jews in 1917, and their number grew steadily until the German invasion of 1940. But while before the Revolution Russia had been the centre of the national Jewish movement and the Hebrew renaissance, supplying the Zionist movement with most of its thinkers and leaders beginning with the Biluim and ending with Hehalutz, and thus exerting an untold influence on the development of this country as well, October, 1917 marked the beginning of a concerted effort on the part of the Bolsheviks, aided and inspired by the Jewish Communists (the *Yevsektzia*) to paralyse the national activity of Russian Jewry by all the means at hand, beginning with propaganda, legislative and administrative measures and ending with police terror and brutal repression.

The organization of the Jewish communities was done away with, synagogues were converted into clubs, Zionism was branded as counter-revolutionary. The Haluts movements were compelled to go underground, Hebrew was banned — it was counter-revolutionary to sing the "International" in Hebrew — and Hebrew teachers, writers and civic leaders were persecuted, arrested and exiled. Emigration to Palestine was authorized in a very few cases only, and then generally the emigrant had to renounce his property. Most of those who got here had to steal over the border and did so at the peril of their lives. Many never made it.

But the flame was not smothered all at once. Hebrew writers went on with their work here and there, semi-legally at first, then illegally. The fact that most of their works sang the praises of the new regime was of no avail.

Some found their way to this country and were published in various periodicals. The Bialik prize of 1937, in fact, was awarded — *in absentia* — for such a work, Abraham Friman's "1919." It was to consist of five volumes, only two of which were published here. This literature shows unmistakable signs of longing for the common stream of national expression.

Yiddish Culture

This persecution of Zionism and of Hebrew by the Soviet authorities coincided with a period of many-sided development in Yiddish arts and letters, newspapers, publishing houses, schools and theatres. Yiddish writers who had been in the forefront of the fight against Zionism and Hebrew could rightly boast of the place which Yiddish enjoyed among the community of languages of the Soviet Union. And although it had no message of its own and its thematic material was limited, in terms of sheer volume literary production in Yiddish was respectable indeed.

None of this, however, was accompanied by any cultural intercourse with other Jewish communities, from all of which Soviet Jewry was sealed off hermetically, deprived of all contact with foreign relatives, let alone foreign publications. And so it did not even know the first thing about what was going on in the Jewish world. Just over the border, in Poland, another Jewish community of three million was teeming with cultural life and Zionist activity; the Jews of Russia, were not even aware that this activity was going on. "A seared soul in a living body," Berl Katznelson once said about them.

The Communists had only one explanation: Russia's Jews had no interest in Zionism and nothing but contempt for what was happening in this country. They had resolutely put aside the mold of tradition, severed the oppressive bond of the past. If they wanted a national life of their own, they were giving expression to it in the language of the people — Yiddish — and not in obsolete Hebrew, which stood for reaction and clericalism, Hebrew, tradition, Zionism — all these could but divert the attention of the Jewish proletariat from the tasks of Socialist construction and integration in Communist society, sole trustee of their brilliant future.

New Generation

But the isolation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union from the main body of Jewry had in no sense been a natural process. It had been fostered by laws, decrees, arrests, persecution and terror. Time, of course, had also done its work. If you don't want a plant to grow, you don't have to pull it out by the roots. You can deprive it of water and dew, and it will wither away by itself. Shutting off Russian Jewry from contact with world-wide Jewish civic and literary activity, and especially with the reconstruction of Palestine, has sounded the knell of its spiritual life, especially since the Zionist movement was branded a handmaiden of imperialism, reaction and the international bourgeoisie and all its followers were dealt with like counter-revolutionaries.

A new generation of Soviet Jews had grown up in these conditions. It could neither read nor write Hebrew, knew nothing about Jewish traditions or even holidays, and never even imagined that somewhere in a far-away corner of Asia, Jews were rebuilding their land, their language and their nation.

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THUS the Jews of the Soviet Union were given up for lost by many, who knew that Yiddish culture — "socialist in content and national in form"—was an *ersatz* devoid of vitality. It was not up to the task of halting the seemingly inevitable process of assimilation.

The news from the Soviet Union confirmed this belief. Attendance at Yiddish schools and theatres and the circulation of Jewish books and periodicals, for instance, began to fall even before the Soviet authorities set about liquidating them, for they were all form and no content.

New Era

But the German invasion marked a change in the horizons of Russian Jewry that grew sharper with our War of Independence and have become most pronounced with Israel's statehood. During the war years, Enemy Number One of the Jewish people also happened to be Enemy Number One of the Soviet Union. Allied solidarity, the brotherhood of battle and the wish to mobilize world public opinion in the common struggle led to the removal of the barriers in the way of contact between world Jewry and its brothers in the Soviet Union.

The appeal of the Moscow Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee to world Jewry began with the words "Brother Jews!" — a choice of terms that had a strange ring after 30 years of denying that there was such a thing as Jewish unity. Two delegates of the Committee (read: the Jewish community of Russia) — the poet Pepper and the actor Michoels — were sent to the U.S. others attended a Jewish congress here. In the light of these favourable portents, the Jews of Soviet Russia began to look forward to official sanction of a lot of things that had been severely forbidden till then.

The Nazi atrocities in Russia had increased the Soviet Jews' awareness of their solidarity with Jews everywhere. The Germans had made no distinction between Communist Jews and property-owing Jews, between the orthodox and the Marxist. Of great import too was the contact between the Jews of pre-1939 Russia and those others steeped in tradition and national feeling, who took refuge in the U.S.S.R. during the war or lived in the areas that the Soviet Union annexed.

Most conducive to the resurgence of national feeling among the Jews of Russia, however, was the birth of the State of Israel and the official line adopted by Moscow, which declared a truce in its stubborn fight against Jewish revival; while the Soviet Press stopped making disparaging remarks about the Zionist movement and the upbuilding of Israel. That was the period that can most fittingly be referred to by the name of the U.S.S.R.'s chief delegate to the United Nations — the Gromyko Era. The stand of Soviet representatives and their declarations on the subject of the future of this country, and the favourable publicity accorded in Russian newspapers to the struggle of Israel for her independence could not have been unplanned and accidental, and they were hailed like swallows heralding a new era in the relations between the Jewish movement of national revival and the land of socialism.

Egyptians Meddling, Bungling in Sudan

By COLIN LEGUM

KHARTOUM, (OFNS). — TWO urgent questions face the current session of the Sudan Parliament. First is the position in the Southern Sudan following last August's revolt by non-Moslem troops and tribesmen against the Moslem rule of Northerners. The second question is the achievement of complete independence of the Sudan.

The Government of Sayed Ismail El Azhari is determined that the Sudan's rapid progress towards complete independence shall not be delayed because of revolt by some tribes in the Southern provinces. If anything, last August's revolt has strengthened the belief of the Government and important Opposition parties — other than the bloc of bewildered Southern members of Parliament — that the quicker the Sudan achieves independence the better.

Most Sudanese leaders are heartily tired of Egyptian interference in their affairs. Their one aim now is to rid themselves as quickly as possible of both co-domini, Egypt and Britain. In this way they believe that they can put an end to Egypt's continuous efforts at stirring up trouble in the Sudan which is aimed at discrediting Premier El Azhari, whose overthrow Cairo now desires, as ardently as it hoped for his election two years ago.

Although Britain is used as a convenient whipping boy whenever the Sudanese leaders want to shift responsibility or prove that they are anti-imperialist, there is a healthy respect for the manner in which Britain has observed her treaty obligations. The Southerners, however, are beginning to complain bitterly about their let-down by Britain, and some of their leaders are tending to look to Cairo for support — albeit mainly financial.

The Sudan Government is exploring, with Opposition leaders, the possibility of taking a short cut to independence through bypassing the constitutional arrangements set out in the 1953 agreement. The proposal is that the present Parliament is competent to decide that the Sudan should be completely independent and reject the alternative of union with Egypt. Also, that an all-party commission should draft a new constitution and electoral law instead of holding a plebiscite or electing a new Constituent Assembly, which would be very difficult in view of the position in the Southern Sudan.

But although two great religious leaders, Sayed Ali El Mirghani and Sayed Abdul Rahman El Mahdi, now hold similar viewpoints about the future of the Sudan, the Government and Opposition parties have so far failed to find a mutually satisfactory agreement about who will be head of State during the interim period.

The Opposition parties have a natural fear that a head of State, who would also control the armed forces, might use his powers to favour the present Government party. If the parties fail to reach agreement on taking the shortcut, then the plebiscite will have to be held or a Constituent Assembly elected under a seven-nation supervisory team. One of these nations would be Egypt's new-found friend, Czechoslovakia.

Having seriously bungled their case in the Sudan, the Egyptians are now understandably anxious to play for — or what is more relevant, buy — time. The belief of Egyptian agents in bribery is apparently incorruptible.

Although the Egyptians continue to distribute largesse freely, their support in Parliament has dwindled to an insignificant minority. It is interesting to observe that much of their present extra-Parliamentary support comes from the reactivated Left-wing groups, some of which are clearly pro-Communist.

The precise role played by the Egyptians in the events leading to the revolt in Southern Sudan has not yet been established. The commission of enquiry is not expected to publish its findings for some weeks yet. But one important fact has been brought to light which illustrates the Machiavellian policy of Egypt towards the Sudan. At the height of the revolt Radio Cairo beamed a broadcast to the warlike Dinka tribesmen in the Bahr El Ghazal Province, announcing that the Northerners were sending British planes and troops to kill all Southern tribesmen. Apart from the inflammable nature of such broadcasts at a time of great tension, such action on the part of one Arab Government towards another predominantly Arab Government is hardly calculated to strengthen brotherly love in the Nile valley.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 13 TO NOVEMBER 19

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 13	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	L.A.I.	Rome
	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Nov. 14	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 15	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	SWISSAIR	Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0845	SABENA	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1140	K.L.M.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
			Istanbul
WED. Nov. 16	0800	L.A.I.	Rome
	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR. Nov. 17	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1300	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1515	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nahvoki, Johannesburg
FRI. Nov. 18	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	1600	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
SAT. Nov. 19	1200	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Nov. 18	0625	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 14, 1955	s.s.	LAMARTINE	Limassol, Piraeus, Marseilles
Nov. 15, 1955	s.s.	STELLAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Nov. 16, 1955	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles

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JERUSALEM: 2 Rehov Shlomtsion Hamalka. Telephones: 6115.9
HAIFA: 62 Ha'Atzmaut Road. Telephones: 6561/4
REHOVOTH: Rehov Rimal. Telephone: 1284

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

In 1918, and this makes us just furious.

It seems to us that it is unnecessary to go into the quality of Swiss watches. Swiss watches tick more accurately even than Swiss hearts and only with the invention of the electronic clock did the world learn how accurate their watches had been for the past century. The price is never a problem in Switzerland. Quality always comes first. You wouldn't believe it, but not everybody can open a grocery store. You must first prove to the proper authorities that you are capable of doing it, financially and hygienically. Another thing you probably wouldn't believe is that Switzerland, a country cut off from the open sea, produces one of the best marine turbine motors. Engineering is the favourite subject at the seven Swiss universities, and Swiss engineers were responsible for such gigantic works as the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco.

Switzerland has her drawbacks, too. Out of an area of 16,000 square miles, more than 4,000 are unfit for cultivation so that only three-fifths of her 4.5m. population can live on what the country produces. And when we say unfit for cultivation, we mean mountains of solid rock because every other strip of land, even if it's on such a steep slope that you couldn't stand upright on it, is sown with artificial pasture, and the Swiss cows, whose forelegs, we assume, are shorter than their hind legs, munch grass as we see on all the Swiss chocolate wrappers, producing butter and tremendous cheeses full of holes. By establishing a great network of cable railways, big hotels and tourist attractions, the Swiss have managed to turn their barren mountains into mountains of gold. Still, strange as it may seem, only five per cent of the national income comes from tourism and another five from hotels. The Swiss franc, as you all know, is harder than steel, and in hundreds of years its value hasn't fallen by so much as one centime. Now doesn't that make you furious?

Oh yes, we almost forgot the main thing. Switzerland, according to her constitution, is neutral, and if we remember our history lessons, she hasn't put so much as a toe in anybody's war in the devil knows how many years. We would be willing to give up, although with some protest, the watches, the cows, the hotels and the Swiss railways, but one thing we envy Switzerland more than anything else and that is her virtually eternal peace. It's maddening, it's maddening, it's maddening.

Boy O Boy O Boy

WE had what we hope was the singular pleasure of going off, after the ASTA convention, on a four-day tour of Switzerland with a group of American travel agents, some with wives. This tour cost each one only $5.00 a day, including transportation, local tours, guides, lavish receptions enormous meals and sweets in the most famous hotels in Switzerland. Such a tour would cost ordinary tourists at least $40 a day.

The average age of the group was around 50, and when we saw our travelling companions for the first time, we were sure that



they were all members of one big family. They all smiled with the same smile of agents trying to sell you something, they used more or less the same cliches and only after a three-hour train ride did we begin to be able to distinguish between them. There was among them a couple by the name of Grieves from Pennsylvania. She was medium height, wearing a navy blue suit, a small hat with a veil; she had grey hair and spoke with an unusually loud voice. Her husband was usually quiet, taking the pictures she told him to take. Apparently she loved beautiful landscapes, for the minute we left the Berne station, she pressed her head against the window and hollered:

"Boy O boy! Boy O boy! Look at these woods. I've never seen a pretty picture like that. Isn't that somethin'! What pretty cows! Look at them, Jimmy, look at them! Look at that one there with the big bell! Take a picture, take a picture! You don't find pretty pictures like that back home, that's for sure. Oh, this country just drives me crazy."

Her husband whipped out his camera, adjusted the lens and took a few metres of film. She almost fainted from excitement.

Our guide, Mlle Arlette Ulrich, a red-headed Swiss, was standing in the middle of the aisle, explaining for the third time how and when we should attach the baggage tags he was distributing. He then launched into a long speech about the Swiss trains, mentioning, among other things, that on the last day the train would pass through a tunnel nine miles long.

"Jimmy, Jimmy, shoot it!" shouted Mrs. Grieves, pointing out some innocent cows in a meadow. "Oh, what a pretty picture! What a beauty! Look at that lovely brook and look at that cow and those woods."

At that point we thought we should take a walk and we passed into the next carriage where some people who didn't like pretty pictures were sitting. There was a Mr. Kelly in the corner smoking a cigar and talking to a friend of his. "I just love travelling," he said. "You get to know people and places. It improves your mind, and you learn languages."

"You got something there," said his friend, "but it's not everybody that has a knack for languages like you do."

"You can say that again," said Mr. Kelly.

"Go ahead, say something in Italian. I just love Italian. Such a musical language."

Mr. Kelly put out his cigar, wrinkled his forehead and then slowly slowly, pronouncing each word carefully, said, *"Durante — le — fermate — nelle — stazione — e — vietato — servirsi — della — retirata."* ("During station stops, it is forbidden to use the W.C.")

"That sounds just beautiful," said his friend. "You sound just like an Italian."

For a moment there was silence, and over it we could hear the voice of Mrs. Grieves from the next carriage yodelling "Boy O boy O boy! Look at the big bell on that cow! It must belong to a rich peasant. Look at those woods, look at those woods!" and then a little later, "Can you imagine that — a tunnel nine miles long! You have to have technical know-how for that, that's for sure."

There was a big surprise waiting for us at Lucerne. There were representatives of the Lucerne tourist office who shook our hands and handed flowers to the ladies, little bottles of kirsch to the gentlemen, and when we stepped down from the train we noticed a huge American flag hanging over the platform. Then one of the Lucerne tourist people gave a sign and the American anthem was heard over all the loudspeakers. Everyone stood still, and the train conductors saluted. We saw tears in the eyes of some of our companions.

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NATURE NOTES

Zoo Animals

IN captivity all animals are released from what in freedom constitutes their most important activity — evading their enemies — and also the second in importance — getting their daily "bread," whether it be prey or grass or seeds or whatnot. Consequently, modern zoo-keepers regard it as of prime importance for the well-being of their animals to provide them with a substitute for these activities, so that they won't get bored.

We all know the restless pacing of wild beasts in cages — it does not mean that they are pining for freedom, merely that they are using up their surplus energy, if in a senseless and unsatisfactory way. A good keeper — provided that he has the means at his disposal — will see to it that his charges have ample scope for sensible activities, play and simple training.

Prof. Hediger of Zurich tells us of an icebear who had for years been kept in a narrow caravan where he used to pace up and down. When given a huge natural rockery in the zoo, with ice and snow and water in plenty, the poor beast kept pacing up and down in exactly the same narrow space as he had had before — but he was weaned of this by human company and training.

The chimpanzees — of whom our Tel Aviv Zoo now also boasts two—are, of course, quite eager, in their intelligence and mischievousness, to be taught this and that. And if left alone, they will invent tricks which are not always pleasant for visitors. *P.A.*

Hanukka

One Month Away

7th Annual

HANUKKA

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STARTING NEXT WEEK

Young Artists in Town and Village

Argov in Tel Aviv

IN the past year or so, there has been a number of exhibitions by young Israel painters living in Paris who have returned here for a breath of home. The latest such sojourner is Michael Argov, now holding an impressive one-man show at the Tel Aviv Museum.

Argov left Israel a promising novice of undoubted ability; he has returned a mature artist who, while he has learnt much from the "school of Paris," especially in his command of metier, has developed his own personal style of which the imprint is to be seen in every canvas. He is a realist in the sense that he is keenly interested in his subject and never uses it as an excuse for a colour pattern although his colour is decorative and he employs distortion where necessary to lend emphasis to the design. He has an exceptionally good sense of composition. If one tried to find one word to express the salient characteristic of his work, that word would be "intelligent." The love of life, the love of form and colour which he so obviously feels, he has translated with intelligence into pictorial terms.

Criticism of his work would be that it is a little lacking in emotional force — which may be partly due to the fact that he uses so much blue and a rather harsh red which lend a certain coolness to the paintings and there is a certain woodenness about many of the portraits. But he is eminently a painter of easel pictures and not a craftsman *manqué* like so many contemporary artists.

Forty-four oils are on view, executed between 1949 and 1955, most of them in France and four done during his present visit to Israel. Eight watercolours, a couple of seriagraphs and one lithograph complete the showing. Outstanding among a selection which seldom falls below a high level is the "Woman sitting by a Table" (No.11), a beautifully wrought design with the large curves of the woman's body and rounded table contrasting with the rectangular lines of the chair on which she sits and with interesting and compelling colour, the "Lovers at the Port" (32) two figures seated on a red settee, the woman holding a bouquet of flowers and a background of sea and ships, "Nude in Front of the Port" (No. 27) and a really beautiful still-life (No. 25) with Bracque-like colour scheme of greys and browns. In this last, out of the prosaic objects of a stove, a jug and a metal pan, Argov has created a painting of real distinction.

Also worth note are the many studies of sailing boats in port or at sea, in which Argov makes clever use of the shapes of masts and boats — painted in clear, bright colours — and a study of two bulls against a grey-green background. Among the Israel paintings there is a delightful flower piece in which he exploits graded whites with great effect, a charming Acre Port scene and a serene study of Ein Gev's seashore. An exhibition which is well worth a visit. *S. W.*

Young Realist in Haifa

OF all the young artists from abroad who have exhibited in Israel, Marek Halter, whose oils and watercolours are at the Haifa Municipal Museum, is among the most interesting. His "Autoportrait" and "Portrait" possess a realism which runs through all his work. But it is his composition that reveals the born painter. True, you have a build-up; a series of planes are created when trees form coulisses to a house (the watercolours "Chateau de Cancale" and "Les Fermes"). Yet his composition is something more; it is the ease with which his subjects lie on the canvas. You have to consider the space between the subject of the motif's contour and the canvas edge. This relationship is so evident that "La Viande" proves the converse; bright colours cannot compensate for a missing spatial sense.

In general, his colours are dark. At times he bears a faint resemblance to Vlaminck. Light does not come from without but from the motifs themselves (the oil "les Fermes") or from a white object ("Autoportrait's" collar).

Halter although he has already won several prizes in France, is only 23. Monotony of colour where he cannot find light and signs of conflict between the claims of draughtsmanship and colour are problems of youth. Given his great natural talents, I should not be surprised if one day he changes his style. At the present stage the oil "Cancale" sums him up — the admirable spacing, the tree-house relationship in the church on the hill and the light from the seafront houses.

Halter is a painter we will have to follow.

3 Watercolourists in Acre

THE present show of D. Wittman, A. Nesaty and N. Kook at the Acre Museum is not the trio's first joint exhibition. In fact, they now form a team of vigorous watercolourists.

Wittman, best-known for his depiction of old Haifa, attacks his subject with a romantic love. His rugged colours require a parallel strength in the buildings — "Old House in Haifa" and "Landscape Acco" (36). By comparing his two Italian scenes, "Landscape Riva" and "Italian Landscape" with the Haifa and Acre pictures, you will note that he is always sensitive to the same motifs, *viz.*, the campanile, clustered houses and a stretch of shore.

With Kook and Nesaty, subject becomes subordinated to an aesthetic which owes a debt to recent exhibitions of French art. Kook does give you Acre and Zikhron scapes but actually you are rather drawn to the dash and red splash of the centre yacht in "Sailing Boats" and the liner construction of "Still Life with Pomegranates." Again, a table offset by a jug leads to the sea view through a window ("Flowers and the Sea").

The same idea of perspective but tilted from above marks the "Interior" of Nesaty, perhaps the strongest of the three. (Incidentally, Wittman's best picture, "Boats," is also painted from the same angle). With Nesaty, subject is merely a vehicle for artistic expression. Perspective from above, by flattening the motifs, permeates his design ("Flowers" and "Still Life with Flowers"). Bright areas of colour liven it. Another work of Nesaty, "Conversation," four women at a table, takes us back to Toulouse-Lautrec's Japanese-inspired posters.

This show, so replete with the pleasure that can be extracted from life, demonstrates that good art can also be entertaining. *H.*

Sun Grows Crops Without Soil

By MORGAN MONROE

PHOENIX, Ariz., (N.A.N.A.).—SCIENCE is finding agriculture a virtually unlimited field for solar energy application. Farmers of the future may use the sun as a controlled tool, much as their present-day counterparts employ the tractor.

The sun, of course, is the farmer's greatest asset now, but he has only partial control over its benefits. The existence and growth of every living thing on earth — man included — and the actions or conditions of everything else depend ultimately upon green plants. These, in turn, receive their energy from the sun.

"So far as we know," explains Dr. Eugene I. Rabinowitch, University of Illinois Research Professor of Botany, "green plants alone are able to produce the stuff of life — proteins, sugars, fats — from stable inorganic materials, with no other help but the abundantly flowing light of the sun."

With the aid of sunlight alone, a green single-celled algae known as chlorella yields both food and fuel. It may be grown in water solutions — without soil — on a continuous basis. The proportions of carbohydrate, protein, and fat contained in the end product may be varied at will.

Grown in volume with the same yield as in laboratory culture, chlorella can produce annually some seven tons of protein and one ton of fat per dunam, say researchers. This far exceeds land plant possibilities.

This goal has yet to be attained, but chlorella is proving its worth in Japan. Dr. Hiroshi Tamiya, of Tokyo's Tokugawa Institute for Biological Research, has obtained experimental yields equivalent to seven tons per dunam annually of dry-weight food. He does it with suspensions of chlorella algae exposed to sunlight as they flow through concrete ditches. As algae cells split and multiply, carbon dioxide in the air is reduced to an additional energy-bearing substance — more algae — by photosynthesis. The end product may be used or stored. As food, it contains everything necessary to sustain human and animal life. And it may be burned as fuel to give heat and power. Scientists believe that chlorella may have endless possibilities. Some view it as the potential source of food and fuel in overpopulated, underdeveloped areas of the world.

With all of its promising aspects, chlorella is but one of many possible sunpower applications in agriculture. At the Dead Sea salt pans, for example, it has been found that the addition of small amounts of harmless dye to the brine increases the rate of evaporation by one-third. The dark dye holds down reflection by white salt on the bottom of the beds, thereby hastening evaporation.

Farmers should benefit directly from this experimentation. Scientists are testing methods of storing solar heat during the day, as in fused salts, for release in orchards and fields when frost is imminent.

The farm of the future also may have flat-plate solar energy collectors to heat and cool dairy barns, poultry houses, other farm buildings, and homes. Because solar energy is available free, even in the most isolated areas, agriculturists believe that in time sunpower will make many nonproductive parts of the world self-supporting.

A startling measure of this sunpower potential is contained in an estimate by Dr. George G. Brown, Dean of the University of Michigan Engineering College. He believes that the earth could sustain a population of 5,000m. at a high living standard by converting to electric power only "three per cent of the solar energy that falls on one-tenth of the world."

Radio Review

Psychological Warfare

PSYCHOLOGICAL warfare reached its acme during World War II. It expressed itself through various media, of which radio was one of the most important. With the strides made by television, it is unlikely that radio will ever play such a cosmic role as during those eventful years, but it is still a major factor in many parts of the world — including the Middle East. Various approaches were demonstrated during the war, varying from Goebbels' diabolic variations on a lie to the Allies' grades of truth. One obvious conclusion was that the lie may pay in a short-term policy but that truth wins out in the end. It is, however, a fundamental axiom to scotch the lie, even in the short term.

A classic example of this process emerged in the Middle East last week, and it was not handled satisfactorily in Israel. After the action at Nitzana the Egyptians began to broadcast accounts of a counter-attack, claiming 200 Israel dead. These stories were current by Thursday midday, by which time their falseness must have been patent to circles in the know. It was presumably decided that a denial was not worthwhile. The result was that even here the Egyptian stories gained credence. On Thursday evening, I met a government official who had just attended a State banquet, and he anxiously asked if I knew anything about the stories that were flying around concerning our 200 casualties. On Friday morning, a girl from Iraq told me she had been unable to sleep for thinking about the hundreds of soldiers we had lost. The "Jewish Chronicle" going to press on Thursday afternoon in London, contained a front-page box announcing the Egyptian counter-attack. In point of fact, a statement refuting the Egyptian claims was only issued on Saturday evening — two-and-a-half days later.

It is true that Thursday's bulletins stated that quiet reigned in Nitzana. But more than that was needed. A categorical denial should have been issued immediately. I do not know whether responsibility for the delay is to be ascribed to the military spokesman, the Foreign Ministry or the Broadcasting Service, but in any case, it is imperative that the lesson be learned at once. It is fallacious for the Broadcasting Station to imagine that as it had not broadcast the Egyptian claim, there was no need for it to rebut it. At any time, there is a considerable sector of the public listening to Arab radio stations; in times of crisis, their number is swollen by many interested in hearing "the other side" — and rumours picked up are rapidly passed on.

There should be no need to adopt an empirical approach to psychological warfare. It should be possible to build on the experience already garnered by other countries to approach the subject scientifically. Radio can be used both for attack and defence in times of warfare. It is not even sufficient merely to rely on truth. Means of presenting truth and countering lies must be studied in order to avoid further blunders.

• • •

The most fascinating news item of the week was the fact, repeated specifically in every bulletin on Friday, that the new Cabinet had actually gone on foot from the Prime Minister's Office to the President's Office. This must have impressed many listeners as a fuel-saving gesture... except for those people who knew that the distance was only a few yards and any other mode of transportation would have been ridiculous. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Solomon and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra playing Brahms' First Piano Concerto (Sunday at 8.45); Round Table Discussion on The Uses of Leisure (Sunday at 9.30); Series of talks on Oil (beginning Monday at 7.35); Music for the Theatre (series beginning Monday at 7.30); Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne" (Monday at 9); Krylov's fables (Tues. at 5.30); Brahms' Requiem (Weds. at 9.30).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
[illegible] 340, 25.5 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.00 a.m.) 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Shalom only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Shimshon Bar-Noy (R) 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.30 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classical Requests Programme: Cimarosa: Oboe Concerto. Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No. 1. Schubert: Symphony No.4 ("The Tragic"). 7.00 Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Castelnuovo—Tedesco: Overture "Much ado about Nothing." Brahms. Piano Concerto No. 1. Beethoven: Symphony No.4. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Light Music by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Francesco Barsanti: Concerto in D-major. Faure: Pavane. Debussy: "Le Martyre de San Sebastien." 9.45 Operetta & Film. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall (R): Haydn: Symphony No.104 ("London") Britten: "Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra." op.34. 11.30 Curtain Up. The Golden Ring by J.L. Peretz. 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Stages and Screens. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Times. Greek Music. 2.40 Light Music. 2.50 Variety Programme. 4.30 Readings. 4.35 Opera: Verdi: "La Traviata" 5.40 Science Studio. 7.00 Bamavdil. 7.04 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 7.30 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Melave Malka. 9.30 "Allegro Con Brio." 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 688, 265, 136, 43.9 & 25.5 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (25.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.15 Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (25.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 "The Week in the Knesset" 6.50 Music by Darius Milhaud. 7.00 From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 "The Samson Festival" 6.50 Molly Picon. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.

Today: 11.15 Readings. 11.25 News 11.30 Music by Darius Milhaud. 11.45 The Week's News.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 11.30 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Molly Picon.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 290 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 Light Stream. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.40 Musical Mosaic. 8.00 Chamber Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Symphonic Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

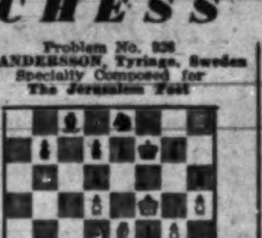
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.95, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

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CHESS

November 11, 1955

Problem No. 926
T. ANDERSSON, Tyringe, Sweden
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kf5; Qh6; Rc7, Rf1; Bd3, Be4; Ktd4; Pb6, d5, e3, g4, h5. (12)
Kf7; Bc3; Kte8; Pb7, d6, d7, e7, f4, g7, h6. (10)
WHITE MATES IN TWO

Problem No. 927
URI GRINBLATT, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Ka2; Rh7; Ba1; Pf3. (4)
Kd4; Qb7; Re3, Re5; Bc3, Bd3; Ktb1; Pc5. (8)
HELPMATE IN TWO
(Two solutions)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 921 (Kelson): 1. Be5! PROBLEM No.922 (Seilberger): 1.Bf1 thr. 2.Kte6+ 3.Rd7x; 1.—Rd3 2.Bb4+ Ke4 3.Qe6x(Ktd3?); 1.—Re2 2.Bb4+ Ke4 3.Ktd2x (Qe6?) — double pinning combined with dual-avoidance.

The Israel Championship

As the tournament nears its end, the fight becomes more tense and fierce. Suffice it to say that in round 14, only two games were decided in the first session while all the others were adjourned. The struggle for the top place changed its course as a result of Czerniak's defeat in the 13th round. These two rounds were played in Ashkelon with the following results:

Round 13: Dr. Zakon 1 — Czerniak 0; Aloni 1 — David 0; Fischer 1 — Dinner 0; Dobkin ½ — Van Amrungen ½. Adjourned: Porath-Weiler, Labunski — Smiltiner. Postponed: Shayovich — Rozenberg.

Round 14: Van-Amrungen ½ — Zakon ½; Oren ½ — Dinner ½. Adjourned: David-Czerniak, Smiltiner-Aloni, Rosenberg-Labunski, Dobkin-Porath. Postponed: Fischer-Shayovich.

As a result of the large number of adjourned games, it was necessary to change the original schedule, and the final round will be held on November 19. Adjourned games will be played off at the E. Lasker c.c. on November 11, 12, 15, 18.

Scores after the 14th round: Czerniak 10½ (1), Aloni 8½ (2), Porath 8 (2), Smiltiner 7½ (3), Zakon and Fischer 7½ (1), Oren 7½, Dobkin 6 (2), Dinner 6, Rozenberg 5½ (2), Van-Amrungen 5½ (1), Weiler 5 (2), Labunski 4½ (3), David 3½ (2), Shayovich 2½ (4).

★

The following game was played in the eighth round:

Game No. 524

White: SMILTINER — Black: DOBKIN

1.Ktf3 c5; 2.b3 d5; 3.Bb2 Ktc6; 4.e3 Ktf6; 5.Bb5 Qb6; 6.B:c6+ Q:c6; 7.Kte5 Qc7; 8.d3 g6; 9.Ktd2 Bg7; 10.f4 Ktg4; 11.Kt:g4 B:b2; 12.Rb1 Bg7; 13.a4 0-0; 14.0-0 f5; 15.Ktf2 e5; 16.Kth3 Be6; 17.Kh1 e4; 18.Qe2 b6; 19.d:e4 f:e4; 20.Ktf2 Bb7; 21.Rbd1 a5; 22.Ktg4 h5; 23.Ktf2 d4; 24.Kte4 d:e; 25.Kth3 Be6; 26.Ktd6 Bd5; 27.Kt:e8 Qe7; 28.c4 R:e8; 29.f5 Bc8; 30.Ktf4 B:f5; 31.Ktd5 Qb4; 32.Kt:e3 Be5; 33.g3 Qb3; 34.Qg2 Bd4; 35.Kt:f5 Q:g2; 36.K:g2 g:f5; 37.Rde1 Be5; 38.Rf4 Kg7; 39.h3 Kg6; 40.g4 h:g4; 41.h:g e3; 42.g:f+ Kf6; 43.Kf3 Re6; 44.Re3 Rh5; 45.Ke4 Re8+; 46.Kd3 Bd6; 47.Rf1 Rh8; 48.Rg3 Rh3; 49.Ke2 Rh5; 50.Rf3 Rh1; 51.Rf1 Rh5; 52.Kd3 Rh4; 53.Rg6+ Kf7; 54.R:b6 Rh2; 55.Rd1 Rf2; 56.f6 Kg6; 57.Re1 Kf5; 58.R:e3 R:e3; 59.K:e3 Rf1; 60.Ke2 Rf4; 61.Re6 Ke4; 62.R:e5 R:f6; 63.R:a5, and Black resigned on the 73rd move.

★

The Israel Women's Championship will open on December 9. The lists will be open until November 25. Those wishing to participate should apply to M. Czerniak, 30 King George, Jerusalem.

The "Reti" Chess Club championship lists 36 participants in the preliminaries. The club has moved to Cafe Shalgit (Shalom Aleichem corner Herbert Samuel). The veteran master M. Blass is to play in the finals.

R. Persitz won the Paington tournament in front of Willis, Golombek, Barden, Milner-Barry, Purdy and others.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

AN UPPERCUT

IN bridge, as in life, it is not the material alone which counts; astuteness and skill will often tilt the delicate balance the other way.

	S. 8 6 H. A J 9 7 D. A C. K J 9 7 6 5	
S. K 2 H. 8 6 2 D. Q J 10 8 6 5 3 C. 10	N W E S	S. Q 10 9 7 5 H. 10 4 3 D. 7 4 C. A Q 8
	S. A J 4 3 H. K Q 5 D. K 9 2 C. 4 3 2	

The above game occurred recently in a Tel Aviv rubber bridge. North opened the proceedings with one club and, after a first overcall of one spade, South wound up in three no-trumps. This, of course, was taking a rather conservative view, because five clubs were on ice, and a slam depended merely on a favourable break in trumps. But we will not chide the North-South partnership for their lack of initiative, because the actual distribution made the slam impossible.

Three no-trumps were cold against every opening lead but the spade king; but, not being clairvoyant, West correctly started with the diamond queen. North made his ace, and South entered his hand with a heart for a club finesse. How would you, dear reader, plan from here on in East's seat?

East has no constructive return. If he decides to establish partner's diamonds, South will knock out the club ace and run dummy's winners, before West can be put into the lead. On the other hand, an immediate switch to spades will fetch very little, leaving South with a variety of sufficient countermeasures.

Arguing that a lead at this juncture was a sheer waste, East made a very good avoidance play: he quickly played low, letting dummy's club jack win the trick. Declarer's face brightened visibly; he re-entered the closed hand with another heart and led a second club. He was rather puzzled to see West show out.

Now East got cracking. On winning this trick, he returned a *third heart*, thereby killing declarer's last access to dummy and marooning three perfectly good club winners.

This was the *coup-de-grace*. Theoretically it was still possible for declarer to fulfil his contract at double-dummy by playing two rounds of spades and later throwing East in with a club; but, taking a wrong view, South tried the spade finesse instead, and when the king came up he had to give in.

Potash and Perlmutter at Ashkelon

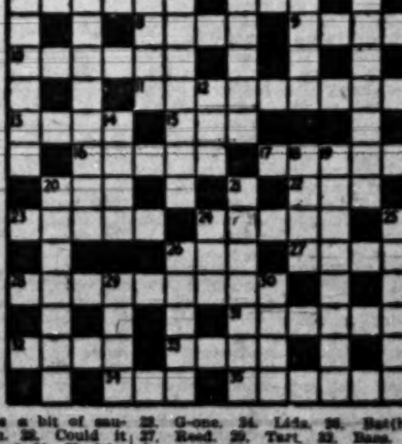
THE Ashkelon Amateur Dramatic Society performed "Potash and Perlmutter" on Wednesday night as their contribution towards the Ashkelon Festival.

The play chosen — a venerable comedy about a partnership between Jews having the stock idiosyncrasies of new immigrants to America — seemed somewhat inappropriate for Israel, but the comedy was extremely well received by a packed hall (which obviously knew nothing about New York's garment industry).

The producer, Meyer Jonnai, has succeeded in moulding his amateurs into a light and slick group. Particularly good performances were those of Nahum Meyers, Dan Chartsoni and Ora Gutfelt.

After the play the group was invited to perform at Army camps and other towns in the South. This is the second successful comedy staged by the Ashkelon Players, who hope to establish a repertory troupe which will be the centre of amateur drama in the South. *P. G.*

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS.—1. Vessel worth more than a dollar? 5. Might it work on a fixed wave length? 8. You'll get most of the truth from her. 9. To which one may be cheered. 10. Descriptive of naval service. 11. An obvious statement about flowers? 13. Rests and mostly goes by air. 15. Fowling piece? 16. He's a rascal. 17. Does a dowager do this? 20. Ball, or a bit of one. 22. Often comes between money and measure. 23. Useful, perhaps, for a shot in the dark. 24. Something like a potato. 26. Was he barbaric through being somewhat hungry? 27. Perhaps a bit of sausage in the garden. 28. Could it carry 900 passengers? 31. Healthy pursuit, or royal greeting. 32. Portion of chicken. 33. Uncommon fellow. 34. This city isn't all lovely. 35. Some may be better for such a talk.

DOWN.—1. Old-fashioned activity? 2. Record breaker. 3. Has he a sore back? 4. Prove to be very smart on parade! 5. Give a writer a pound for a garment. 6. A drop of water. 7. Can you get a piece of meat by using it? 12. In power. 14. Thus an educated man cries. 18. Monkeys around with the peas. 19. Ruin a gem with a flower. 20. Sporting spot in ancient Greece. 21. Fruit may grow in them. 24. Crack a nut! 25. Where, in Norway, there's plenty of ice? 26. It's soft in the hay, we're pleased to say. 29. Strong desire to give someone the push? 30. State.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 4. Splash. 7. Sinn Fein. 8. Apiary. 10. Otter(hound). 12. Mien. 14. Tied. 16. Rule. 16. Tay. 18. Weed. 19. Lock. 21. [illegible]. 23. G-one. 24. Lido. 26. Bat(he). 27. Reed. 29. Tart. 32. Bass. 33. Oscar. 34. Morass. 35. Eternity. 36. Less-on.

DOWN.— 1. Ascot. 2. Units. 3. Afar. 4. Snail. 5. Loin(cloth). 6. Streak. 9. Peeled. 11. Tip. 12. Edwin. 13. Muddles. 15. Roe. 16. Rom (tom). 18. Op-eras. 20. Casts. 21. Pot(shot). 22. (A.C.)Rid. 23. Galore. 25. Era. 28. Essen. 30. Acrid. 31. Trays. 32. Bats. 33. Ozre.

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Princess Made Her Own Decision

By Robert Miller

LONDON.—

THE first reaction in this country to Princess Margaret's decision not to marry Group Captain Townsend has been surprisingly restrained. Even the gutter press, supported by old-world liberals of the 1930's has not twisted her dignified statement into a false scandal. The result is that the idea of monarchy, and the Royal Family itself, stand even higher than before.



The danger is that this may not last. Public opinion may still fool itself that the Princess is a martyr, whereas the truth is that she has been faithful to her own conceptions of morality. Whether these are right or wrong is beside the point.

The crisis over Princess Margaret's romance with the Captain should not be seen as a ganging up of the clergy, a stuffy aristocracy, and an austere monarchy against a natural young girl whose only crime is that she wants to marry the man she loves. What makes it truly tragic is that Princess Margaret happens to be devout and agrees with the views of the Church of England.

She has not given way to cruel pressure from a number of persons who are out of touch with what is known as modern life. It is quite certain that she has never looked upon the Archbishop of Canterbury as an enemy. On the contrary, she has always regarded the Primate as one of her spiritual advisers — and therefore as a helpmate and a friend. When she went to see him before she made her decision not to marry Group Captain Townsend, she did not go to Lambeth Palace in fear or to plead for mercy. She went with the same attitude as would any churchgoer who had a terrible conflict to solve.

Princess Margaret is a high spirited woman and if she had disagreed with the Archbishop, she might well have defied him, no matter what the consequences. Her difficulty from the start has been that she accepts the Church view that marriage is indissoluble. The fact that Group Captain Townsend was the innocent party in his divorce was thus irrelevant to her. In her eyes, as well as in the eyes of most of the bishops, to become Group Captain Townsend's wife was, in the words of one clergyman, "not holy matrimony but respectable concubinage."

Her case, therefore, bears no resemblance to that of King Edward VIII and Mrs. Simpson—the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, as they are now.

The Duke never believed in the dogmas of the Church on marriage and so had no spiritual conflict. His was a genuine clash of wills — Princess Margaret's decision never was.

British Press Shocks U.S.

By Patrick O'Donovan

WASHINGTON.—

THE announcement that Princess Margaret did not intend to marry Group Captain Townsend shouldered aside all other news in the United States: the Geneva conference, the President's recovery, the accidental killing of a wealthy and prominent horse owner by his wife, the intrigues inside the Democratic Party — all these, for a little while, went to the wall.



For months now, American interest in the royal situation has been continuous and intense. It has also been unexpectedly delicate and gentle. It has been expressed, of course, in American terms; headlines have spoken of "Meg and Peter," titles have been dropped in the rush. But there is no mistaking the fact that the Americans have been surprised and shocked at the behaviour of a section of the British Press.

A by-product of this crisis is the end here of the legend of the high standards and dignity of British newspapers which were sometimes regarded as if they were an annexe to the House of Lords. Now the news in a wide variety of newspapers has been greeted with a serious appraisal that seems almost to find itself surprised at its own conclusions.

The New York "Daily News," which is not in love with Britain, had a leader which ended, "from the romantic point of view, the episode is a sad disappointment. We cannot help reflecting, though, that in this case a member of the British Royal Family has shown a strength of character befitting that family's highest traditions. They can't take that away from her."

The "New York Herald Tribune": "The modern world is full of the examples of institutions which have lost their power to command loyalty because they were not capable of evoking personal sacrifices. Can anyone doubt that the British Monarchy and the British Commonwealth are stronger because of what this young woman has undergone for their sake?"

Americans Care

All this is a long way from the world of the 1930's, in which an Irish candidate for Mayor of Chicago could go to the polls saying that if he were elected he would "poke King George on the nose" — and win enormous popularity by saying it. America is no longer aggressive in the old way in insisting on the absolute and natural superiority of her own institutions. They have been rejected too often and too violently in too many countries since World War II for that.

This is not to say that there is universal approval of what has happened. Most people are glad that such a thing could not happen here. They believe that an avoidable tragedy has taken place. An astonishing number of people seem to care about it — quite personally. But there remains a basis of respect in their passing dismay. On this side of the Atlantic it has made the British Monarchy look a very serious and special institution.

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The time when Britons are shivering under the glacial breath of Old Man Winter, is the time when a fashion designer's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of the spring collection. So this week's Horrockses and Linzi of London showed their next spring's styles. Some of them are to be seen here. Top left: "Fandango"—a multi-flounced dress in cotton sheer, each flounce underlined with net. Top right: These twin outfits have candy-striped sun tops and waffle pique skirts. Bottom left: "TRIO," — a man's skirt-fronted ensemble in poplin with a "no-iron finish." Bottom right: Candy-striped full skirt and a one piece play suit with a miniscule permanently pleated skirt, plus a bandana and matching skirt. Express Photo

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

'POST' TOY FUND

WITH Hanukka just a month off, I suppose we'll use the stretch ahead of us to prepare once again for Hanukka and The Toy Fund.

May I tell you about a plan we successfully carried out, on a small scale last year. From our immediate vicinity we collected incomplete games and made them up into sets, repainted if necessary (in case of pin-ball sets) and so got quite a nice collection. We found that the most successful were draughts and nine men's morris, pins, and games like monopoly, different standard lotto games, and "quarters." Least completable were jigsaws (even identical games sometimes were differently cut).

Such parts of games take longer to complete than games take collecting. This action should be started now, and if one party per street or *shikun* would collect children two afternoons a week for the coming month, there should be lots of fun for the participants and lots of games for the children in border villages. I know it was fun for us and we shall most certainly do it again this year. Thus even half games may not be candidates for the dust bin.

Tel Aviv. E.S.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HEATED controversy is now going on at home about the functions of doors. This is an argument in which I have been engaged for almost as long as I can remember with varied opponents. Find it a good basis of character judgment. Am prepared to accept those who agree with me as good types while the others are in my opinion, unsound. Up till now have only come across one person who agrees with me in this matter and I am bound to admit that in other ways he is definitely odd.

BRIEFLY, I believe that a door should function only as a means of entering or leaving an otherwise enclosed space. It is not primarily intended for ventilation. This is effected by means of other gadgets known as windows which are specially designed to remain open or closed as desired. A door, once it has fulfilled its purpose of letting somebody in or out, should remain closed. I take a poor view of people who sit (and expect others to sit) in a cutting cross-draught between open door and window and say there's nothing like fresh air. Hold firmly to the opinion that fresh air should stay where it was originally put, outside, and to bring it in by force constitutes interfering with nature.

MAINTAIN also that the character of a person can be read from the way in which he conducts himself with a door. A man who crashes into a room sending the door flying against the inside wall is the type who will slap you on the back with a heartiness sufficient to break your shoulder. Some people don't even know how to open a door. They launch themselves at it, making a vague gesture in the direction of the handle, hoping to get through somehow. These are the muddlers, the unclear thinkers, the it'll-be-all-right-in-the-end types.

AN even greater number of people don't know how to close a door. It is always a source of great amazement to me that an adult educated man who knows about economics, and how to mend a fuse and can even play bridge, finds the simple matter of turning a handle quite beyond him. Once he has got it open, he just abandons it to its fate. Washes his hands of it so to speak, not caring whether it finds its way back with an impact violent enough to break it from the frame, or comes to rest with just enough force to keep it gently bumping against the metal parts, thus exacerbating those within earshot. This points to a grave lack of responsibility.

WHY in England does everyone who can grow a thick hedge to prevent the neighbours from seeing what he is doing? It is not because he wants to practise unseemly conduct on the lawn. It is only that he wants to feel that he could if he wanted to. It is the same with a door. In my native country they say "Put wud in th'ole" This statement, translated into English, sums up the whole controversy pithily. A door is a piece of wood made to fit into a hole and there it should stay.

Soups for the Chilly Days to Come

By Molly Lyons Bar-David



THE first chill breeze of autumn that gets into one's bones can be pleasantly counteracted by that good warm feeling that comes with a hearty plate of soup. Although one can hardly go wrong in preparing a soup, for whatever goes into the stock pot has a way of improving this liquid nourishment, still, it is the excellence of a soup, even more than the making of Hollandaise sauce, that marks a qualified cook.

Now that we have crisp, salty crackers, ready-made potato chips, pretzels, soup almonds, puffed wheat, and of course macaroni in a thousand shapes, soup can come to the table with some novelty go-along at every meal.

Apart from these pluses, there are many wonderful ways of garnishing a soup to give it a brand new look. Have you served *croutons* recently? Do you wait for *knaidlach* until Passover time, or do you have them bob up in a bouillon in the middle of the year? And what of all the other exciting dumplings?

Most soups can be enhanced in taste and appearance with a garnish of whipped cream flavoured with horseradish, or have you ever thought of adding a spoonful of sour cream with a grating of nutmeg, for that extra touch to a — hot or cold — tomato or beetroot soup? Snipped parsley or dill or other fresh herbs are of course not a new idea, but using a different herb, such as mint or onion tops or water cress, adds a nuance to a teeming bowl of broth. Grated cheese on top of almost any soup, but particularly cream soup or onion soup, is an Italian blessing. Try cut up olives or the thinnest of radish slices or celery stalk, or slivers of onion rings, or such different flavouring tricks as bits of sliced sausage (particularly frankfurters) or slivered almonds to give a new note of piquancy to your soup.

There are soups and soups, some light and stimulating, some that make more than an appetiser and count as a course, and there are some hearty and even heavy that form the main part of a meal. But all soups, light or creamy, introductions to a meal or proper fillers, are the food one relishes at this time of year.

De Luxe Tomato Soup

This soup is stimulating and makes a novel dish to serve in cups in the parlour on a rainy night instead of coffee.

3 cups tomato juice (tinned is excellent), 1 onion, sliced, 2 bay leaves, 1 tsp. salt, Pepper to taste, 1 tsp. sugar, ½ cup mayonnaise, Snipped onion tops.

Simmer all ingredients except mayonnaise and onion tops. Lift out onion, bay leaves. Slowly stir a little tomato mixture into mayonnaise; return to rest of tomato mixture. Serve at once, topped with snipped onion tops.

Fish Mulligan

This type of soup is a meal-in-one. It is thick, almost a stew, and just the thing to serve the children when they come home from a hike, and after Dad has put down the rake after cleaning up the autumn leaves in the yard:

1 tbsp. margarine, 2 onions, sliced, ½ kilo frozen fish fillet cut into small pieces, ½ kilo cubed potatoes, 1 stalk diced celery, 1 large carrot, cubed 1 diced green pepper, 2 tsps. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 4 cups boiling water, 1 tin tomato puree, 2 tsps. sugar, 2 tbsps. snipped parsley.

Fry the onion in margarine until tender. Add fish, potatoes, celery, carrot, pepper, salt, sugar, boiling water. Simmer, covered, until vegetables are tender. Add tomato puree. Garnish with parsley. Six big servings.

Cream of Onion Cheese Soup

This is a most satisfying soup that can be followed by a light main course.

3 tbsps. margarine or butter, 1½ cup thinly sliced onions, 1½ tbsps. flour, 3 cups milk, 1 tsp. salt, Pepper to taste, ½ cup grated yellow cheese, Snipped parsley.

In double boiler top cover direct heat, melt butter; add onions, cook over low heat, stirring occasionally, until almost tender (about five minutes). Place over boiling water; gradually stir in flour, then milk; cook, stirring, until thickened. Add salt, pepper, cheese; stir until cheese melts. Serve at once topped with parsley. If you use a small flame and cook carefully, so as not to burn, then you need not use a double boiler.

Creme Vichyssoise

This aristocrat of soups shows what elegance can come from the plebeian potato and the vulgar onion:

1½ cups minced onions, 3 cups sliced potatoes, 3 cups boiling water, 2 tsps. Soup Mix Base, 3 tbsps. margarine or butter, ½ cup cream, 1½ cups milk, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. chopped onion tops, ½ tsp. paprika or curry.

Cook onions and potatoes in boiling water until very tender. Press, without draining, through a sieve. Add soup mix base, margarine, cream, milk, salt and pepper; mix well. Reheat. Serve hot or very cold, topped with chopped onion tops and paprika or curry.

Pea Soup

This soup, like most pulse soups, is the heart and stomach of a meal and needs only a sandwich and dessert for a complete repast.

1 slice bread, Meat bone, 2 litres cold water, 1 onion, 2 cloves, 1 bay leaf, ½ kilo split green peas, Salt and pepper to taste, 1 tin tomato puree, Frankfurters or sausage.

Place the bone in cold water and cook for one-and-a-half hours. Add onion stuck with cloves, a bay leaf, and the peas (which have been soaked overnight). Add salt and pepper. Simmer until peas are cooked through. Add the tomato and sausage, a slice of bread and cook for 15 minutes more. Now put the whole through a sieve, to puree the peas (of course first remove the bone and spices). Reheat and serve with the frankfurters or sausage cut into pieces in the soup.

Buyers' Guide

Soups Saucers Sweaters

Start Right

NOTHING like getting off on the right foot and now is the time to show the family that you know a tantalising soup is the thing. Serve them up a delicious plate of MALKA Chicken Soup, *made of real chicken* (kasher). *There's two kinds — "Malka" for 4 servings or "Bristol" for 2. Made by "Milko," the first and oldest soup factory in Israel.*

★

Never Before

HAS there been such gorgeous knitwear available here — one can go further — you won't find anything nicer anywhere in the world. A sleek selection of the best the country has to offer awaits you at ASCO Ltd., 94 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv. *New look in styling — new look in materials. And as a special at ASCO — exclusives from ALED, Israel's knitwear leader.*

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THAT'S the Scotsman for you — and that's Kleen's — MACKLEEN — those thrifty little detergent sticks that give you added value all around. No more bottle breakage, no more forgetting about deposits. A neat packet of MACKLEEN is just about the easiest thing to carry around. Drop 2 of them into a bottle of water and your detergent is ready to go to work for you.

Values

EVERY housewife loves to find bargains. The address this week is the Household Department of the HEPZIBAH Stores in Tel Aviv and Haifa; *Good values await you — and a fully stocked selection of everything you need in cutlery, crockery and glassware, to say nothing of pots and pans. Note: with every purchase over IL5 — six wine glasses free.*

★

In Season Again

SOUPS are the thing again and how wonderful to serve a brimming plateful of VITA's delicious "Boston" Chicken Soup. It's all golden goodness — for it's made of the choicest fresh chickens (kasher) and select vegetables that give it that special flavour and aroma. A real boon to the busy housewife — and in between serve Vita's hearty Cream Mushroom and Pea Soups.

★

Time Has Come

JUST to let all our readers know that we won't forget the children this Hanukka. We cannot — for we know how they wait for the gifts our readers so generously provide. Our 7th Annual Hanukka Toy Fund campaign starts next week — talk it over with the children, plan your action and let us hear from you as soon as the campaign starts.

Study Mission Prepares For 1956

By a Special Correspondent

AN unusual American Jewish women's organization, with roots in literally hundreds of U.S. communities, is now observing its tenth anniversary. And this organization, the National Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal, has driven home its determination to continue and intensify its efforts during a second decade of life by sending an 11-woman Study Mission here in preparation for the 1956 campaign.

Mrs. Henry Newman, National Vice-Chairman of the U.J.A. Women's Division and Mission member, pointed out that the Division has raised a total of $125m. in ten years for relief and rehabilitation work. The vast majority of community welfare funds, whose annual city-wide campaigns raise great sums for local philanthropy and overseas needs, have established separate women's divisions through the efforts of the U.J.A. National Women's Division.

In the first years of this work, the individual women's divisions in the various cities usually were active only for three months a year, the months when the campaigns were run. However, Mrs. Newman said, today, the women's divisions in each city are year-round, full-time affairs as a result of recognition of the need of community workers and donors to keep abreast of progress and problems, particularly in Israel.

The National Women's Division provides each local women's division with expert advice, speakers and a constant stream of facts. Funds are raised in the communities through separate women's campaigns, individual giving by women in addition to the gifts of their husbands or families and through specific women's functions.

American Jewish women "feel this is a vital period in the history of the Jewish people," Mrs. Newman said, adding that as individuals they want very much to feel that they are playing a role in the work of building Israel and absorbing the immigrants by helping to make these activities possible.

Mrs. Newman, who is on her third visit to Israel, hails from Kansas City, Missouri, where she is active in welfare work. A former member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Federation and Council there, she is a member of the National Board of the Women's Division of Brandeis University.

The Study Mission, accompanied by Mrs. Judith Stang, Executive Director of the U.J.A. National Women's Division, is spending 13 days in a comprehensive tour of Israel, including factories and farm settlements, hospitals and Youth Aliya villages. The mission witnessed the arrival of a group of North African immigrants at Haifa Port and then followed the newcomers to a village to see the operation of the ship-to-settlement plan.

Get Into Your Stride

WALKING is a wonderful tonic for a tired, tense, stiff body. With the air fresh and cool again, now is the time to get into your stride if you want to feel healthy, look young and get all that rigidity out of you.

When I say walking, I do not mean walking through crowded streets or window-shopping, just dragging your body around, but a conscious movement which creates a real feeling of well-being.

In an evening of dancing you often cover many miles, but the thought of walking the same distance seems an impossible task. Moving to the rhythm of music frees your body of constraint and the joy of movement makes you happy and when you are happy you are not tired.

When you feel bored, tired or worried, take a walk — and breathe deeply along the way. Your rhythm depends on how your feet touch the ground. If you hum a favourite tune as you walk along, the right rhythm comes easier.

Walking is also excellent for those who want to reduce. Start gradually and train yourself to walk for two to three hours. Regardless of your weight, if your body is well-balanced and its movements coordinated, your walk will have grace and lightness and will take off years.

Try this exercise: walk across a room raising alternately the right leg and the left arm and the left leg and right arm. Keep your body supple by bending and stretching yourself.

Watch people who are trained to move beautifully — dancers, actors — and take a lesson in graceful walking.

LIESL EISINGER

IN MEMORIAM

GERTRUDE ROSENBLATT

THE body of Gertrude Rosenblatt has been brought from New York to lie at rest in the cemetery of Haifa. Here at the foot of Carmel, the hill which was dearer to her than any other in the world — and as a widely-travelled woman, she had seen very many — facing the Mediterranean which to her meant always the shores of Israel, she has come to the end of a long journey. It was not to her an unexpected or unforeseen end. She provided for it eight springs ago, in the year when she lived in the hotel on Mount Carmel where I also stayed, after the requisitioning of my own home by the Mandatory authority. One day she asked me to accompany her and her husband to the cemetery. She had resolved to buy a burial plot there, and in unsentimental and far from dolorous tones, advised me to do the same. The idea startled me; but I respected it, as I respected most of the ideas that sprang, often brusquely, out of her sound and eminently practical mind.

Ten years earlier I had begun to follow her lead, in the interest she took in all forms of social work in Haifa, in school-kitchens, in orphanages, in welfare clinics, in kindergartens, whether run by Hadassah, by Wizo, by municipal committees, or through private funds. Often we walked in dangerous quarters to visit children in ancient slums, where heroic nurses and teachers toiled under the difficulties of pre-State days. She enlisted pen as well as sympathies in the work that was close to her heart, and it seemed as much her credit as mine when an article in a Palestine journal about the pupils of an ill-equipped school brought a donation from an unknown reader in America.

Building New Order

But Gertrude Rosenblatt was not merely a social worker engaged in relieving poverty and ignorance as a social duty. She was concerned with the fundaments of building a new Jewish order, and with the fostering of indigenous art and culture as a national ideal. He protoges were numerous, and many a young Israel musician owes to her the first steps in advancement in a musical career.

In her own early girlhood she had chosen to assert her Jewish heritage, against the trend if not the wishes of an "assimilated" family. Apparently Gertrude was "the odd man out," and nephews and nieces reared in other traditions referred to her with wry amusement as "our Jewish aunt." Her keen sense of humour relished the situation, but never diverted her from her goal.

Long before she found in her husband a counterpart of her Jewish beliefs, she had firmly set foot on what seemed a lonely trail. As a girl in her teens, given the preference of world travel, she decided on visiting Palestine. When her father was widowed, he gave his daughters a choice of their mother's jewellery. Gertrude's answer was — "I don't want jewels. Give me instead a house in Haifa." The house was built, I believe in 1929; and living in it with her husband and children, it became the first real home of her dreams.

Eventually, when it was no longer possible to live with her family in that or any other home, she bought herself her own last house in Haifa — the House of Life, to which she has now been brought, and which she will never leave again.

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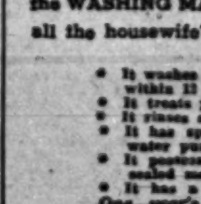
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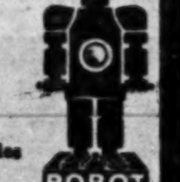
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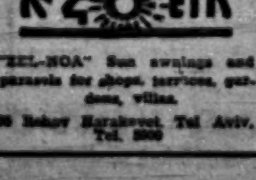
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DANTE IN HEBREW

HACOMMEDIA HAELOHIT — TUR HATOHAR (Divina Commedia — Purgatorio). By Dante Alighieri. Transl. by Immanuel Olsvanger.—Tarshish Books, Jerusalem. 238 pp., IL 3.200.

The Hebrew reader will now be able to enjoy Dante's monumental poem in Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger's excellent translation.

This first complete Hebrew version is written in fluent blank verse, as the translator justly wished to avoid the pitfalls of a rhymed rendition (such as Jabotinsky strove to execute in a masterly but esoteric way). As a compromise, he ended all lines on a penultimate word stress — a somewhat questionable rhythmic device which inevitably has serious handicaps.

Olsvanger regarded it as his task to render the spirit, and as far as possible, the form of the original — even to the point of finding an equivalent for lines which Dante chose to write in Provencal. An admirable example is the translation into Aramaic of the welcome which the poet put into the mouth of the troubadour, Arnaut Daniel.

Yet these and other intricacies of language do not mean that the translation is brilliant workmanship alone; reverent feeling for the spiritual values represented by the "Comedy" permeates this version. The deep and polished beauty of Olsvanger's seemingly simple language, as well as the scholarship hidden in the rendering of each simile and metaphor, put it in the rank of the masterpieces of Hebrew literature.

In accordance with the tradition of the best Dante editions in all languages, the translator put at the service of the reader a brief commentary. This will greatly assist the reader's understanding of the work, since it is scarcely possible to enjoy without such a guide passages referring to the politics of Florence in Dante's day. Nor are many Israel readers equipped with the knowledge of historical events, mythologic and astronomical material of the Middle Ages, and surely not with the theological finesses of the Mother of Churches, which are necessary for a full understanding.

The spirit of Italy finds welcome expression in the happy choice of Botticelli's pen drawings as illustrations.

PNINA NAVE

Italian Studies

The "Societa Dante Alighieri" which was founded in 1889 by Giacomo Venezian, a Jew of Trieste, with the object of propagating the Italian language and culture, has at present 230 branches abroad.

The first "Dante Alighieri" Society in Israel was founded in Jerusalem in 1949. Its objects are being promoted by various social activities, such as courses in Italian language and art, an Italian library, lectures in Italian and Hebrew, cinema performances, social evenings, excursions, etc. The Jerusalem branch, among whose founders were the late Prof. M.D. Cassuto and Prof. H. Peri, has 230 members and owns a library of some 600 volumes at the premises of the Israel Touring Club. Courses in Italian now consist of three regular classes and one class in the history of Italian art, all directed by Dr. Tedeschi. The Society's President is Dr. Alexander Gross, and Dr. Immanuel Olsvanger has been elected Honorary President.

Adventure Stories

DANGER IS MY DESTINY. By Captain D. Orsborne with Neale Severy. — Prentice-Hall, New York. 234 pp., $2.95.

This is a series of adventure stories by the famous author of *The Girl Pat*. Orsborne is a sailor born to tramp the seas, a restless tough who repeatedly ran away from home from the time he was nine, who wangled his way into the First World War when he was 14, who at 21 passed his master's examination, thus becoming the youngest captain in England, who shot tigers, hunted whales, fished for pearls, helped to raid Tobruk and St. Nazaire, was declared hopelessly paralysed in both arms after being shot up by the Japanese, yet overcame his handicap and is now using his fists again.

Neither of the two authors is very adept at telling a story, but the artlessness and freshness offset the clumsiness of the narrative. The subjects themselves are such that the effect of the tales is assured, even though some of them go over ground ploughed before by craftsmen like Conrad or Professor Forster. I suspect that Captain Orsborne may not be pleasant to live with, whether as husband or master, but he is most certainly interesting to read about.

P. A.

Life and Letter

Important PICA Prizes

Five prizes of IL5,000 each will be awarded by PICA (Edmond de Rothschild Foundation) for scientific works on the Land of Israel.

Two of the prizes will be given for research works on flora and fauna, mineralogy, geology, sea and climate, one prize for works on tropical diseases and hygiene, another prize for studies in the field of history of the country and archaeology, and a fifth prize for works on the Yishuv and the economy of the country.

A special jury of experts will judge the works submitted, and the awards will be made on July 1, 1956, by the Minister of Education jointly with PICA. Entries for the contest must be submitted by April 12, 1956.

European Communities

The Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York, will shortly publish a volume on the Jewish communities in European countries which were under Nazi or Fascist domination between 1933 and 1945. The volume will deal with the Jewish communities in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, and will describe the present political, economic, cultural and religious life of these communities and their development since the end of World War II.

Display of Children's Books

At a recent exhibition of children's books in Stockholm, 25 countries, including Israel, India, China and Japan, were represented. In the Israel section, which was arranged by the Department for Cultural Relations of the Foreign Ministry in collaboration with national institutions, 85 books were exhibited.

Sense of the Past

By MEIR MINDLIN

MEMOIRS OF AMERICAN JEWS, 1775-1865. Edited by Jacob R. Marcus. Jewish Publication Society Philadelphia. Two vol. 387, 375 pp. $8.00.

American Jews, following the general example of their Gentile countrymen, have been searching for what Van Wyck Brooks calls "a usable past," and in their tercentenary year many books have appeared which attempt to supply this need.

These memoirs help to clarify certain issues. It becomes clear, for example, that the process of adjustment and assimilation to the American ethos is a constant, recurrent factor in American Jewish life. Here, we can observe three successive generations finding the American pattern very congenial, and fitting into it willingly and flexibly. In fact, the most striking thing about these memoirs is the singular weakness of the Jewish element in them — this Jewishness often not being mentioned at all. In 1833, the dilettante *litterateur*, Joseph Lyons, remarked in his diary that he doubted if in 50 years there would still be a synagogue in the U.S. He was wrong, of course, but one cannot help wondering what would have remained of American Jewry if there had not been massive waves of East European immigrants coming in from the 1880's onwards.

It would be rash to generalize and say that Jews in a socially and economically hospitable environment inevitably assimilate, but these memoirs certainly set one's mind working in that direction. It is clear, though, that the tendency to be absorbed into the environment and to dump much if not all of the Jewish tradition, is a factor operating all through American-Jewish history; the efforts of Rabbis I. Leeser and I.M. Wise slowed up the process, but did not stop it.

Attraction of Army Life

Most of these memoirists were German Jews, so that they were well Westernized before they came; they also had Reform notions of religion, which eased adaptation. The South is especially well represented in these pages, and most of these southerners were militant rebels, who identified themselves vehemently with the Confederate cause and fought for it in the Civil War. Major Raphael Moses, a Georgia lawyer who was Longstreet's Commissary (he volunteered at the age of 49), had C.S.A. (Confederate States of America) printed on his visiting cards to the end of his days.

Military life seems to have attracted Jews then and there as it does in Israel now — as the careers of David Franks, Captain Mordecai Myers, Major Alfred Mordecai and Commodore Uriah Levy indicate.

Anti-Jewish prejudice is mentioned by several writers. It was a disease brought over from the Old World, and it is evident from these documents that the Gentile German immigrants were especially virulent carriers. It is sad that the two most striking documents, those of Mordecai Noah the proto-Zionist, and Uriah Levy, (both fifth-generation Americans) have this prejudice for their central theme. Levy's *apologia pro vita sua* before a Court of Inquiry accusing him of misconduct reveals a man of strong character and great dignity. He was cleared, and commanded the Mediterranean fleet, rising to the highest rank in the U.S Navy, but it was a hard and bitter struggle.

Trials of a Consul

Mordecai Noah's story has a cinematic — or rather operatic — quality. As American consul in Tunis, he ransomed American seamen enslaved by the Barbary pirates, but his drafts were not honoured by the American Government, so that he was left owing the money to the Bey. Furthermore, when the American fleet anchored off the Tunisian coast, its commander, Commodore Decatur, handed him a letter informing him that his appointment was revoked since his religion was a hindrance to the performance of his duties. Shocked though he was, Noah had great presence of mind, betrayed no sign of being aware of the contents of the letter, and enlisted the Commodore's help in getting payment from the Bey for two prize ships which had been re-seized by the British in Tunisian waters. Noah bamboozled Bey into giving him the ship money — by threatening a naval bombardment—paid off the ransom, and returned to the States.

The other narratives do not approach Noah's or Levy's in interest (except for Amelia Ullmann's vivid pioneering chronicle); they throw only sidelights on history as it is lived by very ordinary men, for the most part leaving the really important things unsaid. Whatever amusement or instruction American Jews may derive from these memoirs, they will find no light cast on the problem which concerns them most: their Judaism.



MICHAEL ARGOV: MEDITATION (Oils)
From the current exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum, reviewed on Page Six. (Collection M. Firon).

IN THE GHETTO OF TUNIS

THE PILLAR OF SALT. By Albert Memmi. Transl. from the French by Edouard Roditi. — Criterion, New York. $3.75.

By MEYER LEVIN

Truly fine from a literary point of view, this timely novel is the only available portrait of the life of the North African Jewry. As we are at present concerned with the crisis in this very area, Mr. Memmi's remarkably sensitive and vivid portrayal of a childhood and young manhood in the ghetto of Tunis should be read by every Jew. This is a work of direct communication.

Apparently biographical, "The Pillar of Salt" tells of a boy whose father is a leather craftsman, having his own tiny shop; the mother comes from a Berber tribe. Alexandre Mordekhai Menilouche goes to a school maintained by the Alliance Israelite, and he completes his grade school at 11, wins all the prizes, and thereby crosses the border from the ghetto to the high school attended by middle-class Jews and by non-Jews.

From that moment, this boy is in search of his identity. He learns that as a Jew he is not really a Tunisian and in any case, that he is adapting himself to a French, or Western culture that does not even belong to the Arabs around him. He drops from his name the "Mordekhai" so he will not be too prominently Jewish. Later, during the war, he has been through a German slave camp, and with the local defeat of the Germans he is free again. He tries to enlist in the Free French forces only to learn that Jews are not accepted. So, while still trying to enlist, he proudly adds the "Mordekhai" again.

Magic Dance

One of the most impressive scenes in the novel is a description of a primitive dance ceremonial, dedicated to the spirits, that the student of philosophy finds in progress in the house where his family and the families of several uncles live, one day when he comes home from college.

"The tom-tom seemed to go insane, beating ever faster, struggling against time; the flock of women was seized with nervous spasms and the dancer was again overcome by her seizures that seemed to tear her apart. Her arms and legs and head, each one moving in a different direction, appeared to respond to contradictory impulses, going off madly at cross purposes, as if trying to tear themselves away from her body. I could almost hear and feel the flesh torn in its dreadful struggle against rhythm, against the demons, when suddenly the crazy dancer turned toward me — my mother, she was my own mother!"

There are touching descriptions of the Sabbath in the impoverished ghetto homes; there is a heartbreaking section dealing with the hero's efforts to create self-respect among the slave labourers by initiating a Sabbath in the concentration camp. And, inevitably, there is the experience of a pogrom, in which Alexandre Mordekhai's best friend is killed.

The hero tries to put his life together again after the war. He finds that he has lost his civil service rating in the teaching profession because he resigned when the anti-Semitic laws of the Vichy regime went into effect. This final ironic blow nearly destroys his will to succeed; nevertheless, he makes ready for his highest examination, only to find himself, in the examination room, overtaken by the ultimate feeling of futility, of being an alien in the world. "I am a Jew who has broken with the Jewish religion and the ghetto, is ignorant of Jewish culture and detests the middle class because it is phoney..."

Though he has had contact with Zionists, he chooses in the end to go off and try to rebuild his life in Argentina. One wonders why the author didn't more fully bring into consideration the Israel solution. But to call this an evasion might be a rather special demand of a novel that is honest, searching and touching.

In Mediaeval Egypt

By WALTER J. FISCHEL

HISTORY OF EGYPT 1382-1413 A.D. transl. from the Arabic Annals of Abu l-Mahasin ibn Taghri Birdi, by William Popper — University of California Press, Berkeley, 206, 290 pp. $2.50 each.

This life work of William Popper, Emeritus Professor of Semitics at Berkeley (a brother-in-law of the late Prof. J.L. Magnes) was begun in 1900, and for more than a generation, until 1942, parts of the edition of the Arabic text of the "Annals" continued to appear. The scholarly world awaited with great eagerness every new part of his monumental work, of which 12 half-volumes have so far been published. It has been described as "the most extensive thing of its kind that has been undertaken by an American Arabist." Apart from the painstakingly edited text, the glossaries and the elaborate indices constitute a rich mine of information for every scholar in the field.

Now in his 80th year, Popper has produced two new volumes, this time an English translation of a part of Ibn Taghri Birdi's "History," covering the years from 1382 to 1413. The translation is preceded by a biographical sketch. Popper very modestly states that in preparing this translation he intended to offer "an example in English of Arabic historical writing." Indeed, apart from some works in French translation (Maqrizi, Ibn Iyas) none of the great Arab historians of the Mamluk period have ever been translated into English.

With his usual balanced judgment, Popper has discharged his task in an admirable way and has set a model for the kind of English translation of Arabic texts others should follow. The poetical parts in the "History," inevitable in every Arabic work, particularly in the necrologies, constituted a special difficulty. Even here, Popper succeeded in conveying not only the rhythm and alliteration of the Arabic verse but was able to render in a masterly form the Arabic play on words in English.

A Mamluk "Junta"

The period dealt with shows all the typical features of a ruling military class with the accompanying rebellions and insurrections, executions and imprisonments, appointments and dismissals of officials, the ever-changing scene in power politics, the ups and downs in a military hierarchy.

Among the important events mentioned are the invasion of Tamerlane, the conquest of Aleppo, the siege of Damascus—facts which are shedding new light on the history of the Mamluk-Mongol conflict. A long and interesting biography of Tamerlane and his career makes particularly interesting reading. Typical for the historiographical approach of the time, very little is said about the common man and about cultural and social history, all overshadowed by the political and domestic interests of the Dynasty.

This translation offers a typical example of the writing of an Egyptian historian of the 15th century. The Arabist as well as the non-specialist will enjoy an English translation which, though exact and accurate in every detail, is at the same time most readable and illuminating.

Behaviour Of Animals

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ANIMALS IN ZOOS AND CIRCUSES. By H. Hediger. — Butterworth, London. 206 pp., 25s.

Professor Hediger is not only the incumbent of the Zurich chair for animal psychology: he is Director of the rightly famous Zurich Zoo. In addition, he takes a passionate interest in animal training and has studied great trainers all over the world, notably the unique porpoise-trainer of Marineland, Florida, and the Swiss Trubka with his tigers. He has travelled all over the world in search of specimens, and is at home in the African bush as well as in the Amazon jungles. Add to this that he writes well, if a trifle stodgily — there is always a marked difference in this respect between German and English scientists — and you can see what a fascinating book this must be for the animal lover.

In 11 chapters dealing with all possible relationships and problems of life in freedom and in captivity, we get a wealth of information and theory, the latter partly controversial, as is natural in so new a science as animal psychology. For instance, I had once been intrigued by Prof. Haldane's writing satirically in one of his frequent polemics, that surely he could be trusted to acquire new knowledge within 20 years, if "even a paramaecium can learn!" He did not say how and what a paramaecium (a microscopic animal consisting of one cell) could learn, and I wondered. Here in Hediger's book we hear all about it: how Bramstedt "trained" one in the most ingenious way and with marvellous success. Truth binds me to add that another biologist, Grabowski, violently objects these results on the basis of his own experiments.

It would take us too far to quote further; I only wish to add that the book is enriched by numerous excellent and unique photographs. The original edition in German was published by Gutenberg Buechergilde, Zurich, a year ago.

PAULA ARNOLD

Classics in Spanish

The University of Puerto Rico has started the publication of a series of the world's classics in Spanish. The works of Descartes, Machiavelli's "The Prince" and Camoens' "The Lusiads" have now been published. A new version of Shakespeare is in preparation. It will contain an introduction, and the text and translation of "Macbeth," "Love's Labours Lost" and "Much Ado About Nothing."

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Mosad Bialik has hit upon the plan of reprinting Hebrew classics accompanied by drawings by Jewish artists not only for the sake of illustrating the text but in order to achieve a combined integration of the written and graphic art. The first to be published, about four years ago, was **Mas'ot Binyamin Hashlishi** (The Travels of Benjamin the Third) by Mendele Mokher Sfarim, illustrated by Y.L. Schwerin, which is now followed by **Safiah** (Aftergrowth) a collection of tales by H.N. Bialik. The illustrator is Avigdor Arikha.

The Founder of Zionism

Theodor Herzl envisioned a State where the Jewish people would be able to express itself without let or hindrance and laid out his plan (in terms of his own day) in **M'dinat HaYehudim** (The Jewish State) and **Altneuland** (Oldnewland), both of which can be deemed a rough blueprint of the evolving State of Israel, with variations, of course, in keeping with the changing times. These two books make up the first volume of **Kol Kitvei Herzl** (Herzl's Writings, Newman), the first of twenty scheduled for publication within the next four or five years.

Zvi Lieberman has taken the trouble to seek out the parallels between our day and the period of the Return from Babylon in his **Nehemya** (Am Oved, IL2.500), an historical novel which heightens the contrasts between the rich and the poor and the nefarious designs to hinder the work of reconstruction.

Black gold is what they call the thick fluid that recently spurted up out of the earth's crust at Huleikat. **B'maaglei Haneft** (Within the Orbit of Oil, from the English manuscript by Etya Wortsman, Rubin Mass, IL2.750) is a history of prospecting by Shlomo Erel, with an expose of false returns and impossible statistics.

Platon and Spinoza

From the Schocken House comes **Kitvei Aplaton** (Platon's Writings, from the Greek by Y.G. Liebes, IL6.500), the first of three volumes containing the Dialogues. Dr. Liebes has already made himself a name with translations of the highest standard. **MeAplaton Ad Spinoza** (From Platon to Spinoza, Mada, IL4.250) is a collection of philosophical essays in which Josef Klausner discusses Platon, Ibn Gabirol, Don Yitzhak Avrabanel and Barukh Spinoza.

Yaacov Ben Gera has translated an important work into Hebrew: **Encyclopaedia L'mada'ei Hamin** (Shahar, IL4.-; Encyclopaedia of Sexual Science) is the combined product of the efforts of A. Kotler, A. Wylie and Norman Hare. The original is in French.

Honest Abe, who came up from abject poverty to the Presidency of the United States, is the subject of James Doherty's **Abraham Lincoln** (from the English by Yair Burla, Am Oved, IL0.500), which contains the full story of his life, the Civil War and the Gettysburg Address, going back to the time Daniel Boone set out to look for virgin land and ending up with Lincoln's assassination in Washington.

Somerset Maugham's **Asara Romanim Umhabreihem** (Ten Novels and Their Authors, Hebrew by Shulamit, Hamatmid, IL2.500) is an excellent collection of essays analysing writers and their works; Mendel Mann's **B'shaarei Moskva** (At the Gates of Moscow, from the Yiddish manuscript by A.S. Stein, Ayanot) discusses the last few months of 1941 when Hitler's hordes hammered away at the Russian capital; and Andre Subisan's **HaRof'im** (The Doctors, Part II, Hebrew by Shlomo Stampfer, Tversky, IL3.800) is the diary of a country doctor, completing the trilogy of the trials and struggles of "Men in White."

M. H.

. . . and Foreign

Even those readers who are doubtful of the value of the modern manner will regret the passing of **Discovery**. In No. 6 (Cardinal, 455 pr.) the editor of the series, Vance Bourjailly, announces that this is the end of the first flight of "Discovery" — although he adds that other ventures may follow. Nothing I can say about the new poetry can be as devastating as Gertrude Norman's "Alice Among the Critics:" it seems unfair that this is published alongside the "three poems," "two poems," "four poems," and so on, which the lady satirizes so successfully. For the rest, the stories are unusually comprehensible, and some of them most moving — "The Rookie," "The Perfectionist," "The Stain" and "Gloria Mundi" are all worth reading.

An anthology which will please a number of readers is **The Tough Ones** (Popular Library, 325 pr.). The fanfare about the toughness of these tales is so formidable that they turn out to be comparatively mild: nevertheless, there are several good stories, notably Frederick Darling's "The Drag" and Fred E. Ross' "The Unbowed Head."

John Masters' **The Lotus and the Wind** (Bantam, 455 pr.) is a great disappointment; Masters seems to me to be a greatly over-rated writer. The story is as long and tortuous as the hero's trip through Asia; the plot and characters are alike uninteresting; the style is pretentious and dull. Apart from these reservations I agree with the laudatory critics. John Bell Clayton's **Walk, Son, October is Near** (Bantam, 455 pr.) looks like one of those unattractive works from the Southern States of America. Yet, it is surprisingly good and interesting; nor does it wallow in poignancy. Recommended.

The reissue of Robert Penn Warren's **All the King's Men** (Bantam, 650 pr.) is rather a disappointment; some years ago it seemed to be an important book. Today it toils somewhat heavily and obviously. The same author's **Band of Angels** (Random, IL5.135) is the story of Amantha, who thought she was a free, high-born lady but who turned out to be a slave, withal beautiful, so that men dealt with her in a manner unbecoming to gentlemen. Dear, dear.

Apes, Angels and Victorians by William Irvine (McGraw, Hill, IL6.500) is an interesting record of the mighty battles fought by Huxley and other protagonists of Darwin's revolutionary ideas. These debates seem rather dated at this distance. Manuel Komoroff's **Gods and Demons** (Lion, 455 pr.) is a fairly useful anthology of legends and myths of ancient civilizations.

PHILIP GILLON

Stamp of the Week



New Zealand celebrates the centenary of her first stamp issue with three fine new ones. There is a twopenny in brown and green showing a Maori in national costume, a threepenny brick-red of the Queen and a fourpenny in blue and steel grey showing a twin-engined mail plane roaring along at full speed.

A glance at the catalogue reveals impressive evidence of how New Zealand stamps can rise in value. Most highly priced is the 1d. dull orange issue of 1857, now marked at £625.

The new Maori stamp illustrated is perforated 13½ by 14 and the set of three costs 1/3d. in London. — *J.A.A.*

Stamp Monthly

"The Holy Land Philatelist," Israel's stamp monthly, is maintaining the high standard its editor, Mr. F.W. Pollack, has set from the start. The October and November issues, concluding the first and beginning the second year of publication and as usual fully illustrated, are again a mine of information on philatelistic subjects in general and the history of local stamps in particular.

The periodical has apparently met with great success, with a sale of some 2,000 copies in Israel and about 5,000 paying subscribers abroad.

Readers' Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I correct J.A.A.'s description in your issue of October 21 of the West-Berlin (not Western-Germany) stamp showing the German liner Berlin? The s.s. Berlin is not a new vessel, and was not built in Germany. She is the former Swedish-America liner. The Gripsholm, which sailed for over a year under the Swedish flag under charter to the North-German Lloyd until she was transferred this year to German registry and renamed Berlin.

While it is true that the West German Merchant fleet is growing considerably, so far not a single passenger vessel has been built in German yards for German account, and so far no new building has even been contemplated. The first passenger vessel built and delivered after World War II from a German yard was the Israel, to be followed by her sister-ship, the Zion, and by another passenger liner for the Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd., and several 2,000-ton passenger vessels are being built for Turkish account.

I would like to add that it might be a good idea if our own Post Office would consider issuing stamps with pictures of some of our ships, and El Al's aircraft, too.

Yours, etc.,
Y. L.

Cologne, November 1.

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A New Hebrew Poet

AKHSHAV UVAYAMIM HAAHERIM (Now and at Other Times). Poems by Yehuda Amihai. — Literat Publishers, Tel Aviv. IL 1.200.

Let us say without further ado that this first slender volume of Yehuda Amihai's verse is one of the most important additions to Hebrew poetry in recent years. We cannot complain of a dearth of verse-writing: the quantity produced is high, but quality, concentration and craftsmanship of the kind exemplified by Amihai are notably lacking. Individual poems of his have always stood out in the literary periodicals, but here in this first collection one can really assess his achievement.

The principal themes in this volume are the poet's experiences in the War of Liberation and the course of a deeply felt and touching love story, both shot through with recollections of childhood. The war themes (which take up so inordinately large a place in the work of the younger Hebrew writers) are completely fresh here because of the poet's acuteness and originality of perception, making familiar scenes and situations seem new through his vivid poetic insight.

All modern Hebrew poetry raises the question of language, and in this regard poets, by showing what can be done with the existing language and by broadening its range and possibilities, have a very special and very valuable service to perform. Mr. Amihai is doing just this sort of thing. His tone of voice is non-rhetorical, almost downright conversational, but the ease and flow of his language is deceptively transparent, because he exploits this simple instrument for the expression of subtle moods and original insights into his subject-matter, achieved by a very skilful use of metaphor and the juxtaposition of disparate but relevant and mutually illuminating subjects. He has also learned some very important lessons from the modern English poets, not by hollow imitation, but by absorbing these lessons into his poetic bloodstream. He has learned not ways of saying, but of seeing.

A number of the poems in the sonnet sequence in this book are superb, and will doubtless become anthology pieces. The last two stanzas of the second of these sonnets, addressed to the poet's father, turned out felicitously in English when we tried to translate them, and will give a notion of his style:

In the spring he felt
The tingle of first fruit
In his finger tips,
Like branches burgeoning.

But in the early fall,
Shot through both legs,
He twisted earthwards,
And like Balaam, falling,
Foresaw all my days,
And sang a song of praise.

A.C.E.

Study of the Press

The first issue of "Gazette," an International Journal of the Science of the Press, was recently published in Amsterdam.

The new journal, the editors of which are Prof. Kurt Baschwitz, of Amsterdam University, and Mr. Folke Dahl, of Goteborg, Sweden, proposes to serve the international discussion of the problems of the science of the press and of related fields, such as sociology, political science, government information services, public relations, librarianship, etc.

The first issue contains, among others, historical articles and contributions by K. Baschwitz on "The Science of the Press for Politicians—Introduction to a Discussion," by H. Daudt, on "The International Press Institute (at Zurich) and the Social Sciences," as well as information on other press institutes and the training for journalism in various countries.

In addition, there are book reviews and an extensive bibliography. "Gazette" will appear in four quarterly issues of about 64 pages each. The subscription price is approximately $4. *H. B.*

LAFONTAINE IN HEBREW

The publication of an illustrated selection of fables by Lafontaine, translated into Hebrew and introduced by the poet Joseph Lichtenstein, is announced by Sifrei Gelish, Tel Aviv.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Klausner, J., Historya shel Hasifrut Haivrit Hahadasha (History of Modern Hebrew Literature) Vol.5. Ahiasaf.

Kitvei Aplaton (Plato's Writings). Trans. by Liebes, Y.G. Schocken.

Bialik, H.N., Safiah (Aftergrowth). Mosad Bialik.

Herzl, Th., Kitvei Yesod (Basic Writings). Newman, Tel Aviv.

Di-Zahav E., Haḥaver Arnav U'Mar Tsav (Friend Rabbit and Mr. Toad). Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Barrie, J.M., Peter Pan. Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Reich, B.S. (Ed.) Ivrit La'am (Hebrew for the People). Mass, Jerusalem.

Mann, M., Besha'arei Moskva (At the Gates of Moscow). Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Bar-Athon, A.A., Yehasei-Huts Shel Yisrael (Israel's Foreign Relations). Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Tarbitz Vol. XXV No.1, October 1955. The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

HaEvolutsia K'neged HaOlam Hehadash (Evolution versus the New World). Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Eliyahu, Dr. Y., Haivrim Bintiv Hanetsah (The Hebrews on the Path of Eternity). Sinai, Tel Aviv.

FOREIGN

Reichwald, H., Humanism in Practice. Watts, London.

Levy, R., Israel Economic Survey. The Jewish Agency.

Orthodox Jewish Life, Bernstein, S. III, October, 1955. Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, New York.

Israel Import, Export, Trade, Industry, Classified List 1955/56. Impex, Tel Aviv.

Supplied by Palex Press Co.:

Berkley Books: Jackson, C., The Lost Week-end. — Conklin, G., Possible worlds of Science Fiction. — Waters, F., Fever Pitch. — de Pereda, P., All the Girls we Loved.— Hoddapp, W., The Pleasures of the Jazz Age. — Nye, N.S., Cartridge — Case Law. — Lomax, B., Saddle Hawks. — Roueche, B., Eleven Blue Men.— Eichler, A., Death of an Ad Man. —Roth, H., Mask of Glass. — Hopson, W., Border Raider. — Newhouse, E., The Temptation of Roger Heriott. — Seltzer, N., Sweetie Pie. — McCoy H., They Shoot Horses, Don't They? — Tracy, D., White Hell.— Cozzens, J.G., S.S. San Pedro. — Snyder, L., The Velvet Whip.

Avon Books: Kaufman, L., Juvenile Delinquents. — H.R.H., Confessions of a Princess. — Ketcham, H., More Dennis The Menace.

Bantam Books: Macdonald, J.R., Find a Victim.— Benson, B., The Girl In The Cage.—Nickles, M.R., "Honey I'm Home." — Schoonover, L., The Spider King. — Miller, N., New Campus Writing. Anthology, Twenty Grand. Phillips, J., The Second Happiest Day. — Jessup, M.K., The Case For The U.F.O.

GOVERNMENT AT WORK

SHNATON HAMEMSHALAH 5716 (Government Yearbook 1955/56). Government Printer. 480 pp.

Published on the eve of the New Year (September 16, 1955), the new Yearbook deserves high praise. In its 410 closely printed pages of text (the rest are advertisements), we are presented with the most comprehensive summary available of the work of the Second Knesset and of all Government departments and the National Funds.

A special feature of the Yearbook, the preparation of which must have entailed much painstaking labour of compilation and coordination, are the ten surveys following the section dealing with administration. Some of these special studies on the geography, demography and archaeology of the country, its economy, water supply and settlement policy, would deserve to be issued as separate pamphlets.

Other useful sections are reprints of more important laws enacted during the period under review, and a list of names given in 1954/55 to new settlements, indicating not only location and affiliation, but also the historic sources of the names. A 30-page bibliography of books published from April, 1954, to March, 1955, concludes the volume.

Unlike certain other official publications, the Yearbook appears anonymously. Its editors and numerous contributors deserve the gratitude of all those who are interested in that objective and authoritative information which we have come to expect from every new edition of this Annual.

B. M.

STATE LIBRARY

The State Archives and Library in Hakirya, Jerusalem (near Treasury offices) are now open to the public daily from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., it is officially announced.

Apart from documentary material, the library contains some 15,000 volumes, including all Government publications, encyclopaedias, and administrative literature, as well as all books published in Israel during the past two years, and newspaper files.

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